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* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  NOV 21   CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic
                   substances identified in English-, French-, German-,
                   and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
 NEWS  3  NOV 26   MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
 NEWS  4  NOV 26   CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
 NEWS  5  NOV 26   Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN
                   searching
 NEWS  6  DEC 01   ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable
 NEWS  7  DEC 12   GBFULL now offers single source for full-text
                   coverage of complete UK patent families
 NEWS  8  DEC 17   Fifty-one pharmaceutical ingredients added to PS
 NEWS  9  JAN 06   The retention policy for unread STNmail messages
                   will change in 2009 for STN-Columbus and STN-Tokyo
 NEWS 10  JAN 07   WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced Japanese Patent
                   Classification Data
 NEWS 11  FEB 02   Simultaneous left and right truncation (SLART) added
                   for CERAB, COMPUAB, ELCOM, and SOLIDSTATE
 NEWS 12  FEB 02   GENBANK enhanced with SET PLURALS and SET SPELLING
 NEWS 13  FEB 06   Patent sequence location (PSL) data added to USGENE
 NEWS 14  FEB 10   COMPENDEX reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 15  FEB 11   WTEXTILES reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 16  FEB 19   New patent-examiner citations in 300,000 CA/CAplus
                   patent records provide insights into related prior
                   art
 NEWS 17  FEB 19   Increase the precision of your patent queries -- use
                   terms from the IPC Thesaurus, Version 2009.01
 NEWS 18  FEB 23   Several formats for image display and print options
                   discontinued in USPATFULL and USPAT2
 NEWS 19  FEB 23   MEDLINE now offers more precise author group fields
                   and 2009 MeSH terms
 NEWS 20  FEB 23   TOXCENTER updates mirror those of MEDLINE - more
                   precise author group fields and 2009 MeSH terms
 NEWS 21  FEB 23   Three million new patent records blast AEROSPACE into
                   STN patent clusters
 NEWS 22  FEB 25   USGENE enhanced with patent family and legal status
                   display data from INPADOCDB
 NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8     For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:46:35 ON 25 FEB 2009

=> file uspatall
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.22       0.22

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 20:47:22 ON 25 FEB 2009
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2009 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
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FILE 'USPATOLD' ENTERED AT 20:47:22 ON 25 FEB 2009
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2009 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 20:47:22 ON 25 FEB 2009
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2009 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s (trilay? tablet or granule)
L1       38744 (TRILAY? TABLET OR GRANULE)

=> s (two antiacid?)
L2           0 (TWO ANTIACID?)

=> s (two antacid?)
L3           9 (TWO ANTACID?)

=> s (antacid?)
L4        6258 (ANTACID?)

=> s l1 and l4
L5         597 L1 AND L4

=> s (omperzaole)
L6           0 (OMPERZAOLE)

=> s (omeprazole)
L7        4104 (OMEPRAZOLE)

=> s l5 and l7
L8         168 L5 AND L7

=> d 1-168

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 168  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2009:46976  USPATFULL
TI     PHARMACOLOGICALLY ACTIVE COMPOUNDS CONTAINING SULFUR
IN     Hackett, John Allen, Middle Dural, AUSTRALIA
PA     JON PTY LIMITED, Middle Dural, AUSTRALIA (non-U.S. corporation)
PI     US 20090042947      A1  20090212
AI     US 2006-93917       A1  20061117 (12)
       WO 2006-AU1727          20061117
                               20080905  PCT 371 date
PRAI   AU 2005-906409      20051117
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1307
INCL   INCLM: 514/338.000
       INCLS: 546/273.400
NCL    NCLM:  514/338.000
       NCLS:  546/273.400
IC     IPCI   A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; C07D0401-04 [I,A];
              C07D0401-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]

L8   ANSWER 2 OF 168  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2009:32656  USPATFULL
TI     Bicyclic Compound, Production and Use Thereof
IN     Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Amagasaki-shi, JAPAN
       Baba, Masanori, Kagoshima-shi, JAPAN
       Aikawa, Katsuji, Osaka, JAPAN
       Kanzaki, Naoyuki, Osaka, JAPAN
       Seto, Masaki, Osaka, JAPAN
       Iizawa, Yuji, Muko-shi, JAPAN
PI     US 20090030032      A1  20090129
AI     US 2008-119355      A1  20080512 (12)
RLI    Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-484762, filed on 23 Jan 2004, Pat. No.
       US 7371772 A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 2002-JP8043, filed on 7
       Aug 2002
PRAI   JP 2001-240750      20010808
       JP 2002-66809       20020312
DT     Utility
```

FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 6187
INCL INCLM: 514/295.000
INCLS: 546/097.000
NCL NCLM: 514/295.000
NCLS: 546/097.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-44 [I,A]; C07D0401-02 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2009:25691 USPATFULL
TI PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING A PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR AND PROTEIN COMPONENT
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PA The Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20090023771 A1 20090122
AI US 2008-175266 A1 20080717 (12)
PRAI US 2007-950549P 20070718 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1665
INCL INCLM: 514/303.000
INCLS: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/303.000
NCLS: 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-437 [I,A]; A61K0031-4353 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2009:24720 USPATFULL
TI Novel Substituted Benzimidazole Dosage Forms and Method of Using Same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PA THE CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, Columbia, MO, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20090022796 A1 20090122
AI US 2008-144473 A1 20080623 (12)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2003-641732, filed on 15 Aug 2003, Pat. No. US 7399772 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-68437, filed on 5 Feb 2002, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2374
INCL INCLM: 424/465.000
INCLS: 424/717.000
NCL NCLM: 424/465.000
NCLS: 424/717.000
IC IPCI A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2009:4269 USPATFULL
TI MULTIPARTICULATE OSMOTIC DELIVERY SYSTEM
IN Nghiem, Tien, Dublin, IRELAND
JACKSON, Graham, Co. Kildare, IRELAND
PA BIOVAIL LABORATORIES INTERNATIONAL S.R.L., St. Michael, BARBADOS (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20090004281 A1 20090101
AI US 2007-768764 A1 20070626 (11)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 7693
INCL INCLM: 424/490.000
INCLS: 514/211.070; 514/367.000; 514/490.000

NCL NCLM: 424/490.000
NCLS: 514/211.070; 514/367.000; 514/490.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-50 [I,A]; A61K0031-27 [I,A]; A61K0031-21 [I,C*]; A61K0031-428 [I,A]; A61P0025-16 [I,A]; A61P0009-06 [I,A]; A61P0009-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-28 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-554 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2009:4257 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical Composition Comprising a Proton Pump Inhibitor and a Protein Component
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PA The Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20090004269 A1 20090101
AI US 2007-161247 A1 20070118 (12)
WO 2007-US60723 20070118
20080717 PCT 371 date
PRAI US 2006-760256P 20060119 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1154
INCL INCLM: 424/466.000
INCLS: 514 2; 514/338.000; 514/303.000; 424/464.000
NCL NCLM: 424/466.000
NCLS: 514 2; 514/338.000; 514/303.000; 424/464.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0038-02 [I,A]; A61K0031-444 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:361589 USPATFULL
TI Particulate Compositions Comprising Alginate and/or Alginic Acid
IN Jolliffe, Ian Gordon, Hull, UNITED KINGDOM
Trafford, Charles, Hull, UNITED KINGDOM
Gaserod, Olav, Drammen, NORWAY
PA RECKITT BENCKISER HEALTCARE (UK) LIMITED,, Slogh, Berkshire, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080317855 A1 20081225
AI US 2006-994359 A1 20060727 (11)
WO 2006-GB2807 20060727
20080908 PCT 371 date
PRAI GB 2005-15492 20050728
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 755
INCL INCLM: 424/466.000
INCLS: 424/715.000; 424/717.000; 424/043.000
NCL NCLM: 424/466.000
NCLS: 424/043.000; 424/715.000; 424/717.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61K0008-19 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:355338 USPATFULL
TI Novel Dispersible Tablet Composition
IN Pilgaonkar, Pratibha Sudhir, Mumbai, INDIA
Rustomjee, Maharukh Tehmasp, Mumbai, INDIA
Gandhi, Anilkumar Surendrakumar, Mumbai, INDIA
Bagde, Pradnya, Mumbai, INDIA
Barve, Varsha, Mumbai, INDIA
PA RUBICON RESEARCH PVT. LTD, Mumbai, INDIA (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080312168 A1 20081218
AI US 2006-996266 A1 20060724 (11)
WO 2006-IN291 20060724
20080320 PCT 371 date
PRAI IN 2005-MU879 20050722

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 714
INCL INCLM: 514/029.000
INCLS: 514/255.040; 514/263.310; 514/217.000
NCL NCLM: 514/029.000
NCLS: 514/217.000; 514/255.040; 514/263.310
IC IPCI A61K0031-7048 [I,A]; A61K0031-7042 [I,C*]; A61K0031-495 [I,A];
A61K0031-522 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-55 [I,A];
A61K0031-7028 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]; A61P0011-02 [I,A];
A61P0011-00 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:354375 USPATFULL
TI MODIFIED RELEASE SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID DOSAGE FORMS
IN Der-Yang, Lee, Flemington, NJ, UNITED STATES
Robert, Shen, North Wales, PA, UNITED STATES
Jen-Chi, Chen, Morrissville, PA, UNITED STATES
Vincent, Chen, Dayton, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080311201 A1 20081218
AI US 2007-761698 A1 20070612 (11)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1995
INCL INCLM: 424/472.000
INCLS: 514/653.000
NCL NCLM: 424/472.000
NCLS: 514/653.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0031-192 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*];
A61P0011-02 [I,A]; A61P0011-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:340835 USPATFULL
TI Swellable Dosage Form Comprising Gellan Gum
IN Bar-Shalom, Daniel, Kokkedal, DENMARK
Slot, Lillian, Virum, DENMARK
Fischer, Gina, Vaerlose, DENMARK
Hemmingsen, Pernille Hoyrup, Bagsvaerd, DENMARK
PA Egalet a/s (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080299199 A1 20081204
AI US 2005-596123 A1 20050511 (11)
WO 2005-DK317 20050511
20070814 PCT 371 date
PRAI DK 2004-755 20040511
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3483
INCL INCLM: 424/484.000
INCLS: 514/777.000; 514/779.000; 514/781.000; 424/400.000; 514/772.400;
514/769.000
NCL NCLM: 424/484.000
NCLS: 424/400.000; 514/769.000; 514/772.400; 514/777.000; 514/779.000;
514/781.000
IC IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,A];
A61K0047-02 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:327459 USPATFULL
TI Oral Therapeutic Compound Delivery System
IN Roberts, Michael Stephen, West Lake, AUSTRALIA
Jiang, Ruoying, Sherwood, AUSTRALIA
Bezanehtak, Keivan, Rosebery, AUSTRALIA
Davey, Greg, Sinnamon Park, AUSTRALIA
Davidson, George Alexander, Larnook, AUSTRALIA
Elliott, Geraldine Ann, Mount Ommaney, AUSTRALIA
Chandler, Stephen Douglas, Mayfield, AUSTRALIA

Sarkar, Mantu, Fairfield, AUSTRALIA
PA IMAGINOT PTY LTD, Fairfield Gardens, AUSTRALIA (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080287456 A1 20081120
AI US 2005-597341 A1 20050527 (11)
WO 2005-AU759 20050527
20080611 PCT 371 date
PRAI US 2004-575461P 20040528 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1887
INCL INCLM: 514/252.160
INCLS: 514/255.040; 514/300.000; 514/397.000; 514/376.000; 514/769.000
NCL NCLM: 514/252.160
NCLS: 514/255.040; 514/300.000; 514/376.000; 514/397.000; 514/769.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-519 [I,A]; A61K0031-495 [I,A]; A61K0031-437 [I,A]; A61K0031-4353 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4178 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61K0031-422 [I,A]; A61K0047-04 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61P0025-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:313440 USPATFULL
TI COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING NOCTURNAL ACID BREAKTHROUGH AND OTHER RELATED DISORDERS
IN Phillips, Jeffrey Owen, Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PA The Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080275091 A1 20081106
AI US 2008-173493 A1 20080715 (12)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2006-380177, filed on 25 Apr 2006, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2005-675123P 20050426 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1549
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:306642 USPATFULL
TI Albumin Fusion Proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, West Brdgford, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., King of Prussia, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
Delta Biotechnology Limited (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080269128 A1 20081030
AI US 2007-927617 A1 20071029 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2005-78914, filed on 14 Mar 2005, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-832501, filed on 12 Apr 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 13970
INCL INCLM: 514/012.000
INCLS: 530/359.000; 536/023.400
NCL NCLM: 514/012.000
NCLS: 530/359.000; 536/023.400
IC IPCI A61K0038-16 [I,A]; C07K0014-775 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07H0021-00 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

AN 2008:306641 USPATFULL
TI Albumin Fusion Proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, West Bridgford, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., King of Prussia, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
Delta Biotechnology Limited (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080269127 A1 20081030
AI US 2007-927610 A1 20071029 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2005-78914, filed on 14 Mar 2005, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-832501, filed on 12 Apr 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 13824
INCL INCLM: 514/012.000
INCLS: 530/362.000; 536/023.400
NCL NCLM: 514/012.000
NCLS: 530/362.000; 536/023.400
IC IPCI A61K0038-16 [I,A]; C07K0014-76 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07H0021-00 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:306640 USPATFULL
TI Albumin Fusion Proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, Nottingham, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., King of Prussia, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
Delta Biotechnology Limited (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080269126 A1 20081030
AI US 2007-927607 A1 20071029 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2005-78914, filed on 14 Mar 2005, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-832501, filed on 12 Apr 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 14119
INCL INCLM: 514/012.000
INCLS: 530/362.000; 536/023.400
NCL NCLM: 514/012.000
NCLS: 530/362.000; 536/023.400
IC IPCI A61K0038-16 [I,A]; C07K0014-76 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07H0021-00 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:306639 USPATFULL
TI Albumin Fusion Proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, Nottingham, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., King of Prussia, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
Delta Biotechnology Limited (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080269125 A1 20081030
AI US 2007-927602 A1 20071029 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2005-78914, filed on 14 Mar 2005, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-832501, filed on 12 Apr 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)

US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 13868
INCL INCLM: 514/012.000
INCLS: 530/362.000; 536/023.400
NCL NCLM: 514/012.000
NCLS: 530/362.000; 536/023.400
IC IPCI A61K0038-38 [I,A]; C07K0014-76 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07H0021-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:305478 USPATFULL
TI Albumin Fusion Proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, Nottingham, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., King of Prussia, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
Delta Biotechnology Limited (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080267962 A1 20081030
AI US 2007-927555 A1 20071029 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2005-78914, filed on 14 Mar 2005, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-832501, filed on 12 Apr 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 13793
INCL INCLM: 424/135.100
INCLS: 530/362.000; 536/023.400
NCL NCLM: 424/135.100
NCLS: 530/362.000; 536/023.400
IC IPCI A61K0039-395 [I,A]; C07K0014-76 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07H0021-00 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:298815 USPATFULL
TI Pyrrole compounds
IN Kajino, Masahiro, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
Nishida, Haruyuki, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
Arikawa, Yasuyoshi, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
Hirase, Keizo, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
Ono, Koji, Tsukuba-shi, JAPAN
PA Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 20080262042 A1 20081023
AI US 2008-72421 A1 20080226 (12)
PRAI JP 2007-50326 20070228
JP 2007-256273 20070928
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 7778
INCL INCLM: 514/333.000
INCLS: 546/278.400; 514/343.000; 546/256.000
NCL NCLM: 514/333.000
NCLS: 514/343.000; 546/256.000; 546/278.400
IC IPCI A61K0031-444 [I,A]; C07D0401-04 [I,A]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A];
A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]; A61P0001-02 [I,A];
A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; C07D0401-14 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:298651 USPATFULL

TI Albumin Fusion Proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, Nottingham, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., King of Prussia, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
Delta Biotechnology Limited (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080261877 A1 20081023
AI US 2007-927593 A1 20071029 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2005-78914, filed on 14 Mar 2005, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-832501, filed on 12 Apr 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 14021
INCL INCLM: 514/012.000
INCLS: 530/362.000; 536/023.400
NCL NCLM: 514/012.000
NCLS: 530/362.000; 536/023.400
IC IPCI A61K0038-16 [I,A]; C07K0014-76 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07H0021-00 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:246651 USPATFULL
TI Business method to treat and/or prevent a gastric acid disorder with a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) and a cholinergic agonist to induce rapid onset of PPI action with or without food
IN Wolfe, M. Michael, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Brown, Larry R., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Manso, Peter J., Parkland, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080214619 A1 20080904
AI US 2007-830787 A1 20070730 (11)
PRAI US 2006-834068P 20060729 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4514
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 514/478.000; 514/397.000; 514/506.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 514/397.000; 514/478.000; 514/506.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-435 [I,A]; A61K0031-27 [I,A]; A61K0031-21 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4178 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:245277 USPATFULL
TI PROTEASE COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR TREATING A DIGESTIVE DISORDER
IN Davidson, John G., Kissee Mills, MO, UNITED STATES
Medhekar, Rohit, Springfield, MO, UNITED STATES
Moore, Jeremy, Springfield, MO, UNITED STATES
Paydon, Ken, Forsyth, MO, UNITED STATES
Marr, Steve, Forsyth, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080213241 A1 20080904
AI US 2006-382185 A1 20060508 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2003-249303, filed on 28 Mar 2003, Pat. No. US 7067124
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 999
INCL INCLM: 424/094.600
INCLS: 435/198.000
NCL NCLM: 424/094.600
NCLS: 435/198.000
IC IPCI A61K0038-46 [I,A]; A61K0038-43 [I,C*]; C12N0009-20 [I,A];
C12N0009-18 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:238842 USPATFULL
TI Treatment of COPD, gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD), food allergies and other gastrointestinal conditions and disorders ameliorated by proper histamine management using a combination of histidine decarboxylase inhibitors, LRA drugs, anti-H1 and/or anti-H2 drugs
IN Nicolaou, Michalis, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Loria, Emile, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
Terrasse, Gaetan, Saint-Valier, FRANCE
Trehin, Yves, Toulouse, FRANCE
PI US 20080207530 A1 20080828
AI US 2008-69775 A1 20080212 (12)
PRAI US 2007-889423P 20070212 (60)
US 2007-892325P 20070301 (60)
US 2007-974685P 20070924 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2471
INCL INCLM: 514/019.000
INCLS: 514/291.000; 514/400.000; 514/456.000; 514/396.000; 514/255.040; 514/317.000; 514/325.000; 514/324.000; 514/290.000; 514/225.500; 514/272.000; 514/327.000; 514/322.000; 514/357.000; 514/428.000
NCL NCLM: 514/019.000
NCLS: 514/225.500; 514/255.040; 514/272.000; 514/290.000; 514/291.000; 514/317.000; 514/322.000; 514/324.000; 514/325.000; 514/327.000; 514/357.000; 514/396.000; 514/400.000; 514/428.000; 514/456.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4355 [I,A]; A61K0031-4353 [I,C*]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4172 [I,A]; A61K0031-352 [I,A]; A61K0038-05 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,A]; A61K0031-495 [I,A]; A61K0031-445 [I,A]; A61K0031-451 [I,A]; A61K0031-44 [I,A]; A61K0031-4545 [I,A]; A61K0031-5415 [I,A]; A61K0031-506 [I,A]; A61K0031-45 [I,A]; A61K0031-454 [I,A]; A61K0031-4523 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4402 [I,A]; A61K0031-40 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:192757 USPATFULL
TI Rapidly Disintegrable solid preparation
IN Shimizu, Toshihiro, Itami, JAPAN
Sugaya, Masae, Ikeda, JAPAN
Nakano, Yoshinori, Takarazuka, JAPAN
PA Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 7399485 B1 20080715
WO 2000006126 20000210
AI US 1999-403429 19990727 (9)
WO 1999-JP4015 19990727
19991020 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 1998-213049 19980728
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1480
INCL INCLM: 424/466.000
INCLS: 424/464.000; 424/465.000; 424/489.000
NCL NCLM: 424/466.000
NCLS: 424/464.000; 424/465.000; 424/489.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]
EXF 424/464; 424/465; 424/466; 424/489; 424/488
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:184154 USPATFULL
TI Bicyclic compound, production and use thereof
IN Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Amagasaki-shi, JAPAN
Baba, Masanori, Kagoshima-Shi, JAPAN
Aikawa, Katsuji, Osaka, JAPAN
Kanzaki, Naoyuki, Osaka, JAPAN

Seto, Masaki, Osaka, JAPAN
Lizawa, Yuji, Muko-shi, JAPAN
PA Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080161287 A1 20080703
AI US 2007-978198 A1 20071025 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2004-484762, filed on 23 Jan 2004, Pat. No. US 7371772 A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 2002-JP8043, filed on 7 Aug 2002
PRAI JP 2001-240750 20010808
JP 2002-66809 20020312
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 6743
INCL INCLM: 514/213.010
INCLS: 540/593.000; 435 2
NCL NCLM: 514/213.010
NCLS: 435/002.000; 540/593.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-55 [I,A]; C07D0401-02 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0019-02 [I,A]; A61P0019-00 [I,C*]; A61P0009-00 [I,A]; A01N0001-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:159021 USPATFULL
TI Method for Producing Granules
IN Nagahara, Naoki, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
Asakawa, Naoki, Hikari-shi, JAPAN
Nonomura, Muneo, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
PA TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, Osaka-shi, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080138427 A1 20080612
AI US 2006-884498 A1 20060224 (11)
WO 2006-JP303455 20060224
20070816 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2005-51732 20050225
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3322
INCL INCLM: 424/490.000
INCLS: 514/338.000; 427/021.500
NCL NCLM: 424/490.000
NCLS: 427/002.150; 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-16 [I,C]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:151104 USPATFULL
TI Albumin Fusion Proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, Nottingham, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., King of Prussia, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
Delta Biotechnology Limited (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080131399 A1 20080605
AI US 2007-929677 A1 20071030 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2005-78914, filed on 14 Mar 2005, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-832501, filed on 12 Apr 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 13804
INCL INCLM: 424/085.700
NCL NCLM: 424/085.700
IC IPCI A61K0038-21 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]

IPCR A61K0038-21 [I,C]; A61K0038-21 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C];
A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:136502 USPATFULL
TI MODIFIED RELEASE ANALGESIC SUSPENSIONS
IN Lee, Der-Yang, Flemington, NJ, UNITED STATES
Chen, Jen-Chi, Morrisville, PA, UNITED STATES
Chen, Vincent, Dayton, NJ, UNITED STATES
Shen, Robert, North Wales, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080118571 A1 20080522
AI US 2007-942826 A1 20071120 (11)
PRAI US 2006-860260P 20061121 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1456
INCL INCLM: 424/494.000
INCLS: 424/490.000; 424/498.000; 514/557.000
NCL NCLM: 424/494.000
NCLS: 424/490.000; 424/498.000; 514/557.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-19 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A];
A61P0011-02 [I,A]; A61P0011-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-04 [I,A];
A61P0025-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-185 [I,C]; A61K0031-19 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C];
A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61P0011-00 [I,C]; A61P0011-02 [I,A];
A61P0025-00 [I,C]; A61P0025-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:118471 USPATFULL
TI COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ACID LABILE PROTON PUMP INHIBITING AGENTS, AT LEAST ONE OTHER PHARMACEUTICALLY ACTIVE AGENT AND METHODS OF USING SAME
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PA The Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080103169 A1 20080501
AI US 2007-925414 A1 20071026 (11)
PRAI US 2007-950459P 20070718 (60)
US 2007-887095P 20070129 (60)
US 2006-863179P 20061027 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4019
INCL INCLM: 514/303.000
INCLS: 222/014.000; 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/303.000
NCLS: 222/014.000; 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4375 [I,A]; A61K0031-4353 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A];
A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]; A61P0001-02 [I,A];
A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0011-06 [I,A]; A61P0011-00 [I,C*];
B67D0005-30 [I,A]; B67D0005-08 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-4353 [I,C]; A61K0031-4375 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C];
A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C]; A61P0001-00 [I,A];
A61P0001-02 [I,A]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0011-00 [I,C];
A61P0011-06 [I,A]; B67D0005-08 [I,C]; B67D0005-30 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:110290 USPATFULL
TI Solid pharmaceutical composition containing a lipophilic active principle and preparation method thereof
IN Abou Chacra-Vernet, Marie-Line, Nice, FRANCE
PA CLL Pharma, Nice, FRANCE (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080095838 A1 20080424
AI US 2003-519166 A1 20030624 (10)
WO 2003-FR1933 20030624
20051026 PCT 371 date
PRAI FR 2002-7831 20020625

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1159
INCL INCLM: 424/452.000
INCLS: 424/465.000; 424/501.000; 514/772.600; 514/784.000; 514/788.000
NCL NCLM: 424/452.000
NCLS: 424/465.000; 424/501.000; 514/772.600; 514/784.000; 514/788.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0047-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-12 [I,A];
A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0047-30 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-16 [I,C]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0047-06 [I,C*];
A61K0047-06 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C]; A61K0009-20 [I,A];
A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-00 [I,C];
A61K0047-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A];
A61K0047-12 [I,C]; A61K0047-12 [I,A]; A61K0047-30 [I,C];
A61K0047-30 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A];
A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:80813 USPATFULL
TI Novel methods using aminobenzoic acid compounds
IN Barth, Jay, Teaneck, NJ, UNITED STATES
Lomax, Kathleen, Teaneck, NJ, UNITED STATES
Fields, Scott, Teaneck, NJ, UNITED STATES
Seidlin, Mindell, Teaneck, NJ, UNITED STATES
PA EISAI Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN, 112-8088 (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080070944 A1 20080320
AI US 2007-902338 A1 20070920 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2006-332711, filed on 11 Jan 2006, ABANDONED
Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2004-US21858, filed on 9 Jul 2004, PENDING
PRAI US 2003-486198P 20030711 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2568
INCL INCLM: 514/305.000
NCL NCLM: 514/305.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-439 [I,A]; A61P0003-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-439 [I,C]; A61K0031-439 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C];
A61P0003-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:36546 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and Methods for Treating or Preventing Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Familial Adenomatous Polyposis and Colon Cancer
IN Quart, Barry D., Encinitas, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080031984 A1 20080207
AI US 2007-741797 A1 20070430 (11)
PRAI US 2006-797075P 20060501 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1568
INCL INCLM: 424/776.000
NCL NCLM: 424/776.000
IC IPCI A61K0036-47 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0036-185 [I,C]; A61K0036-47 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C];
A61P0001-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:36545 USPATFULL
TI Method for Treatment of Constipation-Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
IN Quart, Barry D., Encinitas, CA, UNITED STATES
Rosenbaum, David P., Waban, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080031983 A1 20080207
AI US 2007-741796 A1 20070430 (11)
PRAI US 2006-797076P 20060501 (60)
DT Utility

FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1882
INCL INCLM: 424/776.000
NCL NCLM: 424/776.000
IC IPCI A61K0036-47 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0036-185 [I,C]; A61K0036-47 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C];
A61P0001-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:36489 USPATFULL
TI SOLID ORAL DOSAGE VITAMIN AND MINERAL COMPOSITIONS
IN Catani, Steven J., Athens, GA, UNITED STATES
Jae, Jacob, Parsippany, NJ, UNITED STATES
Rowe, Kenneth F., Princeton, NJ, UNITED STATES
Szymczak, Christopher E., Marlton, NJ, UNITED STATES
Vazirani, Roma, East Brunswick, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080031927 A1 20080207
AI US 2007-775899 A1 20070711 (11)
PRAI US 2006-807010P 20060711 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1079
INCL INCLM: 424/440.000
INCLS: 106/170.510; 106/287.260; 106/287.350; 514/781.000
NCL NCLM: 424/440.000
NCLS: 106/170.510; 106/287.260; 106/287.350; 514/781.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-36 [I,A]; A61K0009-30 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61P0039-00 [I,A]; C08L0001-02 [I,A]; C08L0001-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-30 [I,C]; A61K0009-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C];
A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61P0039-00 [I,C]; A61P0039-00 [I,A];
C08L0001-00 [I,C]; C08L0001-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:22877 USPATFULL
TI Solid Dosage Form Comprising Proton Pump Inhibitor and Suspension Made
Thereof
IN Persson, Eva, Lund, SWEDEN
Trofast, Eva, Lund, SWEDEN
PA ASTRAZENECA AB, Sodertalje, SWEDEN, SE-151 85 (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080020053 A1 20080124
AI US 2005-722387 A1 20051220 (11)
WO 2005-SE1972 20051220
20070621 PCT 371 date
PRAI US 2004-638435P 20041222 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1033
INCL INCLM: 424/490.000
INCLS: 514/303.000; 514/338.000; 514/777.000
NCL NCLM: 424/490.000
NCLS: 514/303.000; 514/338.000; 514/777.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-444 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*];
A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C];
A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0031-444 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C];
A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:22865 USPATFULL
TI Enteric Coated Compositions that Release Active Ingredient(s) in Gastric
Fluid and Intestinal Fluid
IN Ayres, James W., Corvallis, OR, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080020041 A1 20080124
AI US 2005-665729 A1 20051003 (11)
WO 2005-US35787 20051003
20070418 PCT 371 date

PRAI US 2004-620482P 20041019 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3176
INCL INCLM: 424/472.000
INCLS: 514/044.000; 424/692.000; 424/653.000; 514/573.000; 514/252.170; 514/338.000; 514/649.000
NCL NCLM: 424/472.000
NCLS: 424/653.000; 424/692.000; 514/044.000; 514/252.170; 514/338.000; 514/573.000; 514/649.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0033-24 [I,A]; A61K0033-08 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0048-00 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-24 [I,C]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C]; A61K0033-08 [I,A]; A61K0033-24 [I,C]; A61K0033-24 [I,A]; A61K0048-00 [I,C]; A61K0048-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:334604 USPATFULL
TI Combinations of proton pump inhibitors, sleep aids, buffers and pain relievers
IN Hall, Warren, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Proehl, Gerald T., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070292498 A1 20071220
AI US 2007-818869 A1 20070615 (11)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-982369, filed on 5 Nov 2004, PENDING
PRAI US 2003-517743P 20031105 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3227
INCL INCLM: 424/451.000
INCLS: 514/341.000
NCL NCLM: 424/451.000
NCLS: 514/341.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0031-44 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0031-44 [I,C]; A61K0031-44 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-513 [I,C*]; A61K0031-515 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-519 [I,A]; A61K0031-551 [I,C*]; A61K0031-5513 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-84 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:314858 USPATFULL
TI Tablet Quickly Disintegrating in Oral Cavity
IN Tanaka, Nobukazu, Toyama, JAPAN
Nagai, Yoshiro, Toyama, JAPAN
Kawaguchi, Hiroshi, Toyama, JAPAN
Fukami, Tadashi, Toyama, JAPAN
Hosokawa, Terumasa, Toyama, JAPAN
PA FUJI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD., Toyama, JAPAN, 930-0397 (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20070275058 A1 20071129
AI US 2004-576257 A1 20041014 (10)
WO 2004-JP15151 20041014
20070427 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2003-355076 20031015
JP 2004-204236594 20040816
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 900
INCL INCLM: 424/465.000
INCLS: 514/769.000; 514/770.000; 514/777.000; 514/781.000
NCL NCLM: 424/465.000
NCLS: 514/769.000; 514/770.000; 514/777.000; 514/781.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]; A61K0047-04 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];

A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A];
A61K0009-16 [I,C*]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C];
A61K0047-02 [I,A]; A61K0047-04 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C];
A61K0047-10 [I,A]; A61K0047-26 [I,C]; A61K0047-26 [I,A];
A61K0047-38 [I,C]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:290355 USPATFULL
TI Method for treatment of diarrhea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome
IN Quart, Barry D., Encinitas, CA, UNITED STATES
Rosenbaum, David P., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Neenan, Thomas X., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Blanks, Robert C., Auburndale, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070254050 A1 20071101
AI US 2006-510152 A1 20060824 (11)
PRAI US 2006-797074P 20060501 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2216
INCL INCLM: 424/725.000
INCLS: 514/369.000; 514/453.000
NCL NCLM: 424/725.000
NCLS: 514/369.000; 514/453.000
IC IPCI A61K0036-47 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-426 [I,A];
A61K0031-365 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0036-185 [I,C]; A61K0036-47 [I,A]; A61K0031-365 [I,C];
A61K0031-365 [I,A]; A61K0031-426 [I,C]; A61K0031-426 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 39 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:290336 USPATFULL
TI Rapidly disintegrable solid preparation
IN Shimizu, Toshihiro, Itami-shi, JAPAN
Sugaya, Masae, Ikeda-shi, JAPAN
Nakano, Yoshinori, Takarazuka-shi, JAPAN
PA TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY LIMITED, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 20070254031 A1 20071101
AI US 2007-823603 A1 20070628 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2006-403799, filed on 13 Apr 2006, ABANDONED
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-800839, filed on 7 Mar 2001, GRANTED,
Pat. No. US 7070805 Division of Ser. No. US 1999-403429, filed on 20 Oct
1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1999-JP4015, filed on
27 Jul 1999
PRAI JP 1998-213049 19980728
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1481
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
INCLS: 514/381.000; 514/579.000; 514/781.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
NCLS: 514/381.000; 514/579.000; 514/781.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-13 [I,A]; A61K0031-41 [I,A];
A61P0043-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-22 [I,C]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-13 [I,C];
A61K0031-13 [I,A]; A61K0031-41 [I,C]; A61K0031-41 [I,A];
A61K0047-38 [I,C]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C];
A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 40 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:278659 USPATFULL
TI Quetiapine formulations
IN Boehm, Garth, Westfield, NJ, UNITED STATES
Dundon, Josephine, Fanwood, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070244093 A1 20071018
AI US 2006-595758 A1 20061109 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2004-970850, filed on 21 Oct 2004, ABANDONED

PRAI US 2003-513461P 20031021 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3876
INCL INCLM: 514/211.130
NCL NCLM: 514/211.130
IC IPCI A61K0031-554 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-554 [I,C]; A61K0031-554 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 41 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:277813 USPATFULL
TI Oral dosage forms including an antiplatelet agent and an acid inhibitor
IN Goldsmith, Mark A., Menlo Park, CA, UNITED STATES
Vadas, Elizabeth, Dorval, CANADA
PA Cogentus Pharmaceuticals, Inc, Menlo Park, CA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20070243243 A1 20071018
AI US 2007-696554 A1 20070404 (11)
PRAI US 2006-789543P 20060404 (60)
US 2006-812326P 20060609 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3072
INCL INCLM: 424/451.000
INCLS: 514/165.000; 514/301.000; 514/338.000; 424/464.000
NCL NCLM: 424/451.000
NCLS: 424/464.000; 514/165.000; 514/301.000; 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-616 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4743 [I,A]; A61K0031-4738 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-60 [I,C]; A61K0031-616 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4738 [I,C]; A61K0031-4743 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 42 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:224371 USPATFULL
TI SIMETHICONE SOLID ORAL DOSAGE FORM
IN Szymczak, Christopher E., Marlton, NJ, UNITED STATES
Walter, James T., Ambler, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070196468 A1 20070823
AI US 2006-460741 A1 20060728 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-966441, filed on 28 Sep 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 7101573
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 917
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 424/489.000; 514/063.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 424/489.000; 514/063.000
IC IPCI A61K0033-12 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0031-015 [I,A]; A61K0031-01 [I,C*]; A61K0031-165 [I,A]; A61K0031-445 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0033-06 [I,C]; A61K0033-12 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0031-01 [I,C]; A61K0031-015 [I,A]; A61K0031-165 [I,C]; A61K0031-165 [I,A]; A61K0031-445 [I,C]; A61K0031-445 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 43 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:224350 USPATFULL
TI Use Of Antifungal Compositions To Treat Upper Gastrointestinal Conditions
IN Weg, Stuart L., Franklin Lakes, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070196447 A1 20070823
AI US 2007-668764 A1 20070130 (11)

PRAI US 2006-764608P 20060201 (60)
      US 2006-833433P 20060726 (60)
      US 2006-862149P 20061019 (60)
DT   Utility
FS   APPLICATION
LN.CNT 948
INCL INCLM: 424/440.000
      INCLS: 424/400.000; 514/001.000; 514/031.000
NCL   NCLM: 424/440.000
      NCLS: 424/400.000; 514/001.000; 514/031.000
IC   IPCI   A61K0009-68 [I,A]
      IPCR   A61K0009-68 [I,C]; A61K0009-68 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 44 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN   2007:221808 USPATFULL
TI   Container for constituting a formulation in liquid form
IN   Macken, Michael Joseph, Athlone, IRELAND
      O'Mara, Brendan Joseph, Meelick, IRELAND
PA   IDD-EAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, Athlone, County Roscommon,
      IRELAND (non-U.S. corporation)
      IDD-EAL PATENT HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED, Athlone, County Roscommon,
      IRELAND (non-U.S. corporation)
PI   US 20070193894   A1 20070823
AI   US 2005-547709   A1 20050407 (11)
      WO 2005-IE39   20050407
                              20070326 PCT 371 date
PRAI WO 2005-IE53   20040408
DT   Utility
FS   APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1915
INCL INCLM: 206/219.000
NCL   NCLM: 206/219.000
IC   IPCI   B65D0025-08 [I,A]; B65D0025-04 [I,C*]
      IPCR   B65D0025-04 [I,C]; B65D0025-08 [I,A]; A61J0001-00 [I,C*];
             A61J0001-00 [I,A]; A61J0001-14 [I,C*]; A61J0001-20 [I,A];
             B65D0081-32 [I,C*]; B65D0081-32 [I,A]

L8 ANSWER 45 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN   2007:190191 USPATFULL
TI   Proton pump-inhibitor-containing capsules which comprise subunits
      differently structured for a delayed release of the active ingredient
IN   Odidi, Isa, Toronto, CANADA
      Odidi, Amina, Toronto, CANADA
PI   US 20070166370   A1 20070719
AI   US 2004-561700   A1 20040603 (10)
      WO 2004-CA825   20040603
                              20061110 PCT 371 date
PRAI US 2003-482439P   20030626 (60)
      US 2004-548903P   20040302 (60)
DT   Utility
FS   APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1285
INCL INCLM: 424/451.000
      INCLS: 424/457.000; 514/338.000
NCL   NCLM: 424/451.000
      NCLS: 424/457.000; 514/338.000
IC   IPCI   A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,A]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A];
             A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]
      IPCR   A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-16 [N,C*];
             A61K0009-16 [N,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A];
             A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [I,C*];
             A61K0009-50 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C]; A61K0009-52 [I,A];
             A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-44 [I,C*];
             A61K0031-44 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A];
             A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*];
             A61P0001-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 46 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN

Full Text
AN 2007:140479 USPATFULL
TI New Combination Dosage Form
IN Johansson, Dick, Molndal, SWEDEN
Svedberg, Lars-Erik, Molndal, SWEDEN
Nilsson, Lena, Molndal, SWEDEN
PI US 20070122470 A1 20070531
AI US 2006-563812 A1 20061128 (11)
PRAI US 2005-740981P 20051130 (60)
US 2006-818886P 20060706 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1271
INCL INCLM: 424/451.000
INCLS: 424/472.000; 514/165.000; 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/451.000
NCLS: 424/472.000; 514/165.000; 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-60 [I,A]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*];
A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-60 [I,C]; A61K0031-60 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C];
A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A];
A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 47 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:136761 USPATFULL
TI Pyrazolopyridine derivatives as selective cox-2 inhibitors
IN Campbell, Ian Baxter, Broom, UNITED KINGDOM
Naylor, Alan, Royston, UNITED KINGDOM
PA SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 7223772 B1 20070529
WO 2000026216 20000511
AI US 1999-830836 19991101 (9)
WO 1999-EP8186 19991101
20010501 PCT 371 date
PRAI GB 1998-24062 19981103
GB 1999-20909 19990903
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1417
INCL INCLM: 514/300.000
INCLS: 548/362.500; 546/119.000; 514/406.000
NCL NCLM: 514/300.000
NCLS: 514/406.000; 546/119.000; 548/362.500
IC IPCI A61K0031-415 [I,A]; A61K0031-44 [I,A]; C07D0231-56 [I,A];
C07D0231-00 [I,C*]; C07D0471-02 [I,A]; C07D0471-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-415 [I,C]; A61K0031-415 [I,A]; A61K0031-4353 [I,C*];
A61K0031-437 [I,A]; A61K0031-44 [I,C]; A61K0031-44 [I,A];
A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]; A61P0001-02 [I,A];
A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0005-00 [I,C*]; A61P0005-00 [I,A];
A61P0009-00 [I,C*]; A61P0009-10 [I,A]; A61P0011-00 [I,C*];
A61P0011-06 [I,A]; A61P0015-00 [I,C*]; A61P0015-00 [I,A];
A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0025-14 [I,A];
A61P0025-16 [I,A]; A61P0025-18 [I,A]; A61P0027-00 [I,C*];
A61P0027-02 [I,A]; A61P0027-16 [I,A]; A61P0029-00 [I,C*];
A61P0029-00 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-12 [I,A];
A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A];
A61P0037-00 [I,C*]; A61P0037-08 [I,A]; A61P0039-00 [I,C*];
A61P0039-02 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A];
C07D0231-00 [I,C]; C07D0231-56 [I,A]; C07D0471-00 [I,C];
C07D0471-02 [I,A]; C07D0471-04 [I,A]
EXF 548/362.5; 514/406; 514/300; 546/119
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 48 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:106584 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods of making rapidly dissolving lonically masked formulations
IN Tengler, Mark, Colleyville, TX, UNITED STATES

McMahen, Russell Lee, Flower Mound, TX, UNITED STATES
PA PFab LP, Grand Prairie, TX, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20070092553 A1 20070426
AI US 2005-255555 A1 20051021 (11)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1851
INCL INCLM: 424/440.000
INCLS: 424/451.000; 424/078.140
NCL NCLM: 424/440.000
NCLS: 424/078.140; 424/451.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-785 [I,A]; A61K0031-74 [I,C*]; A61K0009-68 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-74 [I,C]; A61K0031-785 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-68 [I,C]; A61K0009-68 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 49 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:94348 USPATFULL
TI Solid preparation
IN Sugaya, Masae, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
Koyama, Hiroyoshi, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
Hamaguchi, Naoru, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
PI US 20070082047 A1 20070412
AI US 2004-578136 A1 20041104 (10)
WO 2004-JP16701 20041104
20060503 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2003-378470 20031107
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1202
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 50 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:69368 USPATFULL
TI Acid secretion inhibitor
IN Kajino, Masahiro, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
Hasuoka, Atsushi, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
Nishida, Haruyuki, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
PA Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Ibaraki, JAPAN, 300-4293 (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20070060623 A1 20070315
AI US 2006-512629 A1 20060829 (11)
PRAI JP 2005-250356 20050820
JP 2006-100626 20060331
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 7680
INCL INCLM: 514/343.000
INCLS: 514/424.000; 546/278.400
NCL NCLM: 514/343.000
NCLS: 514/424.000; 546/278.400
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; C07D0409-14 [I,A]; C07D0409-00 [I,C*]; C07D0403-02 [I,A]; C07D0403-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; C07D0403-00 [I,C]; C07D0403-02 [I,A]; C07D0409-00 [I,C]; C07D0409-14 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 51 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:23289 USPATFULL
TI Compositions comprising azelastine and methods of use thereof

IN Dang, Phuong Grace, Corona, CA, UNITED STATES
Lawrence, Brian D., Somerset, NJ, UNITED STATES
Balwani, Gul, West Windsor, NJ, UNITED STATES
D'Addio, Alexander D., Piscataway, NJ, UNITED STATES
PA MedPointe Healthcare Inc., Somerset, NJ, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20070020330 A1 20070125
AI US 2006-486454 A1 20060714 (11)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2005-284109, filed on 22 Nov 2005, PENDING
PRAI US 2004-630274P 20041124 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 9792
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 514/053.000; 514/171.000; 514/217.050
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 514/053.000; 514/171.000; 514/217.050
IC IPCI A61K0031-7012 [I,A]; A61K0031-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-573 [I,A]; A61K0031-57 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-7012 [I,C]; A61K0031-7012 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C]; A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-56 [I,C]; A61K0031-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-57 [I,C]; A61K0031-573 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 52 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:18072 USPATFULL
TI Novel methods using aminobenzoic acid compounds
IN Barth, Jay, Teaneck, NJ, UNITED STATES
Lomax, Kathleen, Teaneck, NJ, UNITED STATES
Fields, Scott, Teaneck, NJ, UNITED STATES
Seidlin, Mindell, Teaneck, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070015789 A1 20070118
AI US 2006-332711 A1 20060111 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2004-US21858, filed on 9 Jul 2004, PENDING
PRAI US 2003-486198P 20030711 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2568
INCL INCLM: 514/304.000
NCL NCLM: 514/304.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-46 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-46 [I,C]; A61K0031-46 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 53 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:322454 USPATFULL
TI COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING NOCTURNAL ACID BREAKTHROUGH AND OTHER ACID RELATED DISORDERS
IN Phillips, Jeffrey Owen, Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20060276500 A1 20061207
AI US 2006-380177 A1 20060425 (11)
PRAI US 2005-675123P 20050426 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1548
INCL INCLM: 514/303.000
INCLS: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/303.000
NCLS: 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4745 [I,A]; A61K0031-4738 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-4738 [I,C]; A61K0031-4745 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 54 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:240140 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical formulations useful for inhibiting acid secretion and

methods for making and using them
IN Hall, Warren, Del Mar, CA, UNITED STATES
Olmstead, Kay, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Weston, Laura, Escondido, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Santarus, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060204585 A1 20060914
AI US 2006-338608 A1 20060124 (11)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-893203, filed on 16 Jul 2004, PENDING
PRAI US 2003-488321P 20030718 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4308
INCL INCLM: 424/489.000
INCLS: 514/338.000; 424/717.000; 424/715.000
NCL NCLM: 424/489.000
NCLS: 424/715.000; 424/717.000; 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0033-06 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 55 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:214649 USPATFULL
TI Rapidly disintegrable solid preparation
IN Shimizu, Toshihiro, Itami-shi, JAPAN
Sugaya, Masae, Osaka, JAPAN
Nakano, Yoshinori, Takarazuka-shi, JAPAN
PI US 20060182802 A1 20060817
AI US 2006-403799 A1 20060413 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-800839, filed on 7 Mar 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 7070805 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-403429, filed on 20 Oct 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1999-JP4015, filed on 27 Jul 1999
PRAI JP 1998-213049 19980728
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1478
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-20 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-30 [I,C*]; A61K0009-36 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-133 [I,C*]; A61K0031-133 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4184 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-541 [I,C*]; A61K0031-541 [I,A]; A61K0031-716 [I,C*]; A61K0031-717 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-26 [I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0009-00 [I,C*]; A61P0009-12 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 56 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:214643 USPATFULL
TI Taste masked pharmaceutical compositions
IN Wu, Chuanbin, Weston, FL, UNITED STATES
Injety, Harold, Coral Springs, FL, UNITED STATES
Weng, Tim, Cooper City, FL, UNITED STATES
PA ABRIKA PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060182796 A1 20060817
AI US 2006-346700 A1 20060203 (11)
PRAI US 2005-649644P 20050203 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 974
INCL INCLM: 424/451.000
INCLS: 424/464.000

NCL NCLM: 424/451.000
NCLS: 424/464.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 57 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:209360 USPATFULL
TI Tricyclic compound, process for producing the same, and use
IN Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Osaka, JAPAN
Seto, Masaki, Osaka, JAPAN
Aikawa, Katsuji, Osaka, JAPAN
Kanzaki, Naoyuki, Osaka, JAPAN
Baba, Masanori, Kagoshima, JAPAN
PI US 20060178359 A1 20060810
AI US 2004-544470 A1 20040205 (10)
WO 2004-JP1197 20040205
20050901 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2003-31112 20030207
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 5042
INCL INCLM: 514/214.010
INCLS: 540/477.000; 540/579.000; 514/292.000
NCL NCLM: 514/214.010
NCLS: 514/292.000; 540/477.000; 540/579.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-4745 [I,A]; A61K0031-4738 [I,C*];
C07D0487-14 [I,A]; C07D0487-00 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 58 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:208513 USPATFULL
TI Controlled release device containing lercanidipine
IN Faour, Joaquina, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
Vergez, Juan A., Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
PI US 20060177507 A1 20060810
AI US 2006-332498 A1 20060113 (11)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-851866, filed on 21 May 2004,
PENDING
PRAI US 2003-472819P 20030522 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2819
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-22 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 59 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:203159 USPATFULL
TI Preventative or remedy for grinding
IN Miyawaki, Shouichi, Kagoshima, JAPAN
Yamamoto, Teruko, Okayama, JAPAN
PI US 20060173045 A1 20060803
AI US 2004-547796 A1 20040130 (10)
WO 2004-JP939 20040130
20050906 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2003-68755 20030313
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 538
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 424/049.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 424/049.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0008-49 [I,A];
A61K0008-30 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 60 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN

Full Text
AN 2006:195042 USPATFULL
TI Dosage form for treating gastrointestinal disorders
IN Plachetka, John R., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
PA POZEN Inc., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060165797 A1 20060727
AI US 2006-328259 A1 20060110 (11)
PRAI US 2005-643137P 20050112 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 795
INCL INCLM: 424/472.000
INCLS: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/472.000
NCLS: 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C];
A61K0009-24 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 61 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:195038 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical preparation to be dispersed before administration
IN Ukai, Koji, UNITED STATES
PI US 20060165793 A1 20060727
AI US 2004-564402 A1 20040804 (10)
WO 2004-JP11515 20040804
20060113 PCT 371 date
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 668
INCL INCLM: 424/470.000
INCLS: 514/057.000
NCL NCLM: 424/470.000
NCLS: 514/057.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-717 [I,A]; A61K0031-716 [I,C*]; A61K0009-26 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-716 [I,C]; A61K0031-717 [I,A]; A61K0009-26 [I,C];
A61K0009-26 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 62 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:189424 USPATFULL
TI Acrylamide derivative, process for producing the same, and use
IN Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Osaka, JAPAN
Seto, Masaki, Osaka, JAPAN
Aikawa, Katsuji, Osaka, JAPAN
Kanzaki, Naoyuki, Osaka, JAPAN
Baba, Masanori, Kagoshima, JAPAN
PI US 20060160864 A1 20060720
AI US 2004-544275 A1 20040202 (10)
WO 2004-JP1181 20040202
20050901 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2003-31068 20030207
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 9338
INCL INCLM: 514/341.000
INCLS: 514/397.000; 514/408.000; 546/272.700; 548/311.100; 548/561.000
NCL NCLM: 514/341.000
NCLS: 514/397.000; 514/408.000; 546/272.700; 548/311.100; 548/561.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4178 [I,A];
A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61K0031-40 [I,A]; C07D0403-02 [I,A];
C07D0403-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-40 [I,C];
A61K0031-40 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C]; A61K0031-4178 [I,A];
A61P0009-00 [I,C*]; A61P0009-00 [I,A]; A61P0009-10 [I,A];
A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-12 [I,A]; A61P0029-00 [I,C*];
A61P0029-00 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-18 [I,A];
A61P0037-00 [I,C*]; A61P0037-02 [I,A]; A61P0037-04 [I,A];
A61P0037-06 [I,A]; A61P0037-08 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C*];

A61P0043-00 [I,A]; C07D0213-00 [I,C*]; C07D0213-73 [I,A];
C07D0233-00 [I,C*]; C07D0233-64 [I,A]; C07D0403-00 [I,C];
C07D0403-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 63 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:150969 USPATFULL
TI Hinge core mimetibodies, compositions, methods and uses
IN Huang, ChiChi, Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Heavner, George A., Malvern, PA, UNITED STATES
Knight, David M., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Ghrayeb, John, Downingtown, PA, UNITED STATES
Scallon, Bernard J., Wayne, PA, UNITED STATES
Nesspor, Thomas C., Collegeville, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20060127404 A1 20060615
AI US 2004-953613 A1 20040929 (10)
PRAI US 2003-507231P 20030930 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 10748
INCL INCLM: 424/155.100
INCLS: 424/178.100; 530/387.300; 530/388.800
NCL NCLM: 424/155.100
NCLS: 424/178.100; 530/387.300; 530/388.800
IC IPCI A61K0039-395 [I,A]; C07K0016-44 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0039-395 [I,A]; A61K0031-4523 [I,C*]; A61K0031-454 [I,A];
A61K0031-4545 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A];
A61K0039-395 [I,C]; C07D0235-00 [I,C*]; C07D0235-18 [I,A];
C07D0401-00 [I,C*]; C07D0401-04 [I,A]; C07D0401-12 [I,A];
C07D0401-14 [I,A]; C07D0403-00 [I,C*]; C07D0403-12 [I,A];
C07K0016-44 [I,C]; C07K0016-44 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 64 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:118351 USPATFULL
TI Fused-ring pyridine derivative, process for producing the same, and use
IN Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Osaka, JAPAN
Aikawa, Katsuji, Osaka, JAPAN
Kanzaki, Naoyuki, Osaka, JAPAN
Baba, Masanori, Kagoshima, JAPAN
PA Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 20060100197 A1 20060511
US 7288654 B2 20071030
AI US 2004-544435 A1 20040205 (10)
WO 2004-JP1169 20040205
20050901 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2003-31036 20030207
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3690
INCL INCLM: 514/215.000
INCLS: 514/227.800; 514/234.200; 514/253.040; 514/301.000; 514/302.000;
540/576.000; 544/060.000; 544/362.000; 544/125.000; 546/114.000;
546/115.000
NCL NCLM: 546/113.000; 514/215.000
NCLS: 514/227.800; 514/234.200; 514/253.040; 514/301.000; 514/302.000;
540/576.000; 544/060.000; 544/125.000; 544/362.000; 546/114.000;
546/115.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-541 [I,A]; A61K0031-5377 [I,A];
A61K0031-5375 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-4743 [I,A];
A61K0031-4741 [I,A]; A61K0031-4738 [I,C*]; C07D0498-02 [I,A];
C07D0498-00 [I,C*]; C07D0491-02 [I,A]; C07D0491-00 [I,C*];
C07D0471-02 [I,A]; C07D0471-00 [I,C*]
IPCI-2 C07D0471-02 [I,A]; C07D0471-00 [I,C*]
IPCR C07D0471-00 [I,C]; C07D0471-02 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C*];
A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61P0009-00 [I,C*]; A61P0009-00 [I,A];
A61P0009-10 [I,A]; A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-12 [I,A];
A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*];
A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61P0037-00 [I,C*]; A61P0037-02 [I,A];

A61P0037-04 [I,A]; A61P0037-06 [I,A]; A61P0037-08 [I,A];
A61P0043-00 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]; C07D0471-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 65 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:101368 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical composition intended in particular for the prevention and the treatment of radiomucositis and chemomucositis
IN Besse, Jerome, Pessac, FRANCE
Nguyen, Tam, Maisons-Alfort, FRANCE
Leyder, Joelle, Maisons-Alfort, FRANCE
PA Laboratoire L. Lafon, Maisons Alfort, FRANCE (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 7033606 B1 20060425
WO 2000004878 20000203
AI US 1999-764990 19990719 (9)
WO 1999-FR1760 19990719
20010122 PCT 371 date
PRAI FR 1998-9230 19980720
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 472
INCL INCLM: 424/435.000
INCLS: 424/434.000; 424/484.000; 424/485.000; 424/486.000; 424/488.000
NCL NCLM: 424/435.000
NCLS: 424/434.000; 424/484.000; 424/485.000; 424/486.000; 424/488.000
IC IPCI A61F0013-02 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]
IPCR A61F0013-02 [I,A]; A61K0009-06 [I,C*]; A61K0009-06 [I,A];
A61F0013-02 [I,C]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A];
A61K0009-02 [N,C*]; A61K0009-02 [N,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C];
A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [N,C*]; A61K0009-48 [N,A];
A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-352 [I,C*];
A61K0031-352 [I,A]; A61K0031-355 [I,A]; A61K0031-7042 [I,C*];
A61K0031-7048 [I,A]; A61K0036-00 [I,C*]; A61K0036-00 [I,A];
A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-00 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*];
A61P0035-00 [I,A]; A61P0039-00 [I,C*]; A61P0039-06 [I,A]
EXF 424/434; 424/404; 424/725; 424/484; 424/485; 424/486; 424/488; 424/435
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 66 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:81102 USPATFULL
TI Bicyclic compound
IN Miyoshi, Shiro, Shizuoka, JAPAN
Ishizuya, Toshinori, Shizuoka, JAPAN
PI US 20060069098 A1 20060330
AI US 2004-19632 A1 20041223 (11)
PRAI JP 2003-429123 20031225
JP 2004-326560 20041110
US 2003-532636P 20031229 (60)
US 2004-626926P 20041112 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 16027
INCL INCLM: 514/249.000
INCLS: 514/303.000; 514/412.000; 514/419.000; 544/352.000; 546/119.000; 548/495.000
NCL NCLM: 514/249.000
NCLS: 514/303.000; 514/412.000; 514/419.000; 544/352.000; 546/119.000; 548/495.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-498 [I,A]; A61K0031-4745 [I,A]; A61K0031-4738 [I,C*];
A61K0031-405 [I,A]; A61K0031-403 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-498 [I,A]; A61K0031-403 [I,C]; A61K0031-403 [I,A];
A61K0031-405 [I,A]; A61K0031-4738 [I,C]; A61K0031-4745 [I,A];
A61K0031-498 [I,C]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 67 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:53564 USPATFULL
TI Controlled regional oral delivery
IN Jacob, Jules S., Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES

Mathiowitz, Edith, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Wrentham, MA, UNITED STATES
Shaked, Ze'ev, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Moslemy, Peyman, Providence, RI, UNITED STATES
PA Spherics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060045865 A1 20060302
AI US 2005-214206 A1 20050828 (11)
PRAI US 2004-604990P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605198P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605199P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605200P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605201P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-607905P 20040908 (60)
US 2005-650191P 20050204 (60)
US 2005-650375P 20050204 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2229
INCL INCLM: 424/078.270
NCL NCLM: 424/078.270
IC IPCI A61K0031-74 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-74 [I,A]; A61K0031-74 [I,C]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 68 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:27410 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods using proton pump inhibitors
IN Barth, Jay, Teaneck, NJ, UNITED STATES
Ieni, John, Bloomfield, NJ, UNITED STATES
PA Eisai Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060024238 A1 20060202
AI US 2004-988586 A1 20041116 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2003-US15308, filed on 16 May 2003, PENDING
PRAI US 2003-449838P 20030227 (60)
US 2002-404154P 20020819 (60)
US 2002-380855P 20020517 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1485
INCL INCLM: 424/045.000
INCLS: 514/338.000; 514/058.000; 424/449.000
NCL NCLM: 424/045.000
NCLS: 424/449.000; 514/058.000; 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61L0009-04 [I,A]; A61K0031-724 [I,A]; A61K0031-716 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]
IPCR A61L0009-04 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A];
A61K0031-716 [I,C]; A61K0031-724 [I,A]; A61L0009-04 [I,C]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 69 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:21129 USPATFULL
TI Compression formed preparation and method for manufacturing same
IN Nakamura, Naoko, Komaki-shi, JAPAN
Kameyama, Naoki, Nishikasugai-gun, JAPAN
Iwasa, Akihito, Takayama-shi, JAPAN
Iwata, Yukinari, Kakamigahara-shi, JAPAN
PA Taiyo Yakuhin Co., Ltd., Nagoya-shi, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060018961 A1 20060126
AI US 2005-236640 A1 20050928 (11)
PRAI JP 2003-205474 20030801
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 569
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 514/460.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 514/460.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-366 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0047-22 [I,C*]; A61K0047-22 [I,A];
A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C];

A61K0009-26 [I,C*]; A61K0009-26 [I,A]; A61K0031-366 [I,C];
A61K0031-366 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A];
A61K0047-26 [I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*];
A61K0047-36 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 70 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:305894 USPATFULL
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, West Bridgford, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., Eagleville, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
Delta Biotechnology Limited (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050266533 A1 20051201
US 7482013 B2 20090127
AI US 2005-78914 A1 20050314 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-832501, filed on 12 Apr 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 13941
INCL INCLM: 435/069.700
INCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/363.000; 514/012.000; 536/023.500
NCL NCLM: 424/192.100
NCLS: 435/007.100; 435/069.700; 530/350.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K038-38
ICS C07H021-04; C12P021-06
IPCI A61K0038-38 [ICM,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*];
C12P0021-06 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 A61K0039-00 [I,A]
IPCR C12N0015-09 [I,C*]; C12N0015-09 [I,A]; A61K0035-12 [I,C*];
A61K0035-12 [I,A]; A61K0035-66 [I,C*]; A61K0035-76 [I,A];
A61K0038-00 [I,C*]; A61K0038-00 [I,A]; A61K0038-21 [I,C*];
A61K0038-21 [I,A]; A61K0038-22 [I,C*]; A61K0038-22 [I,A];
A61K0038-23 [I,C*]; A61K0038-23 [I,A]; A61K0038-27 [I,C*];
A61K0038-27 [I,A]; A61K0038-28 [I,C*]; A61K0038-28 [I,A];
A61K0038-43 [I,C*]; A61K0038-43 [I,A]; A61K0038-46 [I,A];
A61K0038-48 [I,A]; A61K0038-55 [I,C*]; A61K0038-55 [I,A];
A61K0039-395 [I,C*]; A61K0039-395 [I,A]; A61K0047-42 [I,C*];
A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61K0047-48 [I,C*]; A61K0047-48 [I,A];
A61K0048-00 [I,C*]; A61K0048-00 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*];
A61P0001-00 [I,A]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-16 [I,A];
A61P0001-18 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A];
A61P0003-14 [I,A]; A61P0005-00 [I,C*]; A61P0005-00 [I,A];
A61P0005-10 [I,A]; A61P0005-14 [I,A]; A61P0005-40 [I,A];
A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-00 [I,A]; A61P0007-04 [I,A];
A61P0007-06 [I,A]; A61P0009-00 [I,C*]; A61P0009-00 [I,A];
A61P0009-06 [I,A]; A61P0009-10 [I,A]; A61P0009-12 [I,A];
A61P0011-00 [I,C*]; A61P0011-00 [I,A]; A61P0011-06 [I,A];
A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-00 [I,A]; A61P0013-02 [I,A];
A61P0013-08 [I,A]; A61P0013-12 [I,A]; A61P0015-00 [I,C*];
A61P0015-00 [I,A]; A61P0015-08 [I,A]; A61P0015-10 [I,A];
A61P0015-18 [I,A]; A61P0017-00 [I,C*]; A61P0017-00 [I,A];
A61P0017-02 [I,A]; A61P0017-06 [I,A]; A61P0017-12 [I,A];
A61P0017-14 [I,A]; A61P0019-00 [I,C*]; A61P0019-00 [I,A];
A61P0019-02 [I,A]; A61P0019-08 [I,A]; A61P0019-10 [I,A];
A61P0021-00 [I,C*]; A61P0021-00 [I,A]; A61P0021-04 [I,A];
A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-00 [I,A]; A61P0025-02 [I,A];
A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0025-16 [I,A]; A61P0025-28 [I,A];
A61P0027-00 [I,C*]; A61P0027-02 [I,A]; A61P0029-00 [I,C*];
A61P0029-00 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-00 [I,A];
A61P0031-12 [I,A]; A61P0031-14 [I,A]; A61P0031-16 [I,A];
A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61P0031-20 [I,A]; A61P0031-22 [I,A];
A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-02 [I,A]; A61P0033-06 [I,A];
A61P0033-12 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A];

A61P0035-02 [I,A]; A61P0035-04 [I,A]; A61P0037-00 [I,C*];
A61P0037-00 [I,A]; A61P0037-02 [I,A]; A61P0037-04 [I,A];
A61P0037-06 [I,A]; A61P0037-08 [I,A]; A61P0039-00 [I,C*];
A61P0039-02 [I,A]; A61P0041-00 [I,C*]; A61P0041-00 [I,A];
A61P0043-00 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07K0014-47 [I,A]; C07K0014-55 [I,A]; C07K0014-56 [I,A];
C07K0014-565 [I,A]; C07K0014-585 [I,A]; C07K0014-60 [I,A];
C07K0014-61 [I,A]; C07K0014-62 [I,A]; C07K0014-635 [I,A];
C07K0014-65 [I,A]; C07K0014-705 [I,A]; C07K0014-715 [I,A];
C07K0014-745 [I,A]; C07K0014-75 [I,A]; C07K0014-76 [I,A];
C07K0014-765 [I,A]; C07K0014-81 [I,C*]; C07K0014-81 [I,A];
C07K0016-00 [I,C*]; C07K0016-00 [I,A]; C07K0019-00 [I,C*];
C07K0019-00 [I,A]; C12N0001-15 [I,C*]; C12N0001-15 [I,A];
C12N0001-19 [I,C*]; C12N0001-19 [I,A]; C12N0001-21 [I,C*];
C12N0001-21 [I,A]; C12N0005-10 [I,C*]; C12N0005-10 [I,A];
C12N0009-14 [I,C*]; C12N0009-14 [I,A]; C12N0009-74 [I,C*];
C12N0009-74 [I,A]; C12N0009-99 [I,C*]; C12N0009-99 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 71 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:298598 USPATFULL
TI Sustained release formulation for sparingly soluble main drugs
IN Hsiao, Yih Ming, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Liu, Te Yu, Jongli City, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Lin, Ming Jung, Changhua Hsien, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Hsiao, Ling Feng, Taoyuan Hsien, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Chiang, Chung-Ming, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
PA Panion & BF Biotech Inc., Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050260263 A1 20051124
AI US 2004-848020 A1 20040518 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 411
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
INCLS: 514/029.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
NCLS: 514/029.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K031-7048
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-7048 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-7042 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*];
A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0031-7042 [I,C*]; A61K0031-7048 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 72 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:280574 USPATFULL
TI Combination of proton pump inhibitor and sleep aid
IN Hall, Warren, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Olmstead, Kay, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Proehl, Gerald T., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Santarus, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050244517 A1 20051103
AI US 2004-982369 A1 20041105 (10)
PRAI US 2003-517743P 20031105 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3191
INCL INCLM: 424/733.000
INCLS: 514/338.000; 514/221.000; 514/262.100; 514/303.000; 514/253.040; 514/270.000
NCL NCLM: 424/733.000
NCLS: 514/221.000; 514/253.040; 514/262.100; 514/270.000; 514/303.000; 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-5513
ICS A61K031-496; A61K031-4439; A61K031-519; A61K031-515; A61K035-78
IPCI A61K0031-5513 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-551 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0031-496

[ICS,7]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICS,7,C*];
A61K0031-519 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-515 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-513
[ICS,7,C*]; A61K0035-78 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*];
A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-513 [I,C*]; A61K0031-515 [I,A];
A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-519 [I,A]; A61K0031-551 [I,C*];
A61K0031-5513 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-84 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 73 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:267674 USPATFULL
TI Donepezil formulations
IN Boehm, Garth, Westfield, NJ, UNITED STATES
Dundon, Josephine, Fanwood, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050232990 A1 20051020
AI US 2004-22346 A1 20041223 (11)
PRAI US 2003-533496P 20031231 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3214
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 514/319.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 514/319.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-445
ICS A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0031-445 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-20 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*];
A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-445 [I,C*]; A61K0031-445 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 74 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:254376 USPATFULL
TI Novel formulation, **omeprazole antacid** complex-immediate release for
rapid and sustained suppression of gastric acid
IN Hepburn, Bonnie, Escondido, CA, UNITED STATES
Goldlust, Barry, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050220870 A1 20051006
AI US 2004-938766 A1 20040910 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-783871, filed on 20 Feb 2004,
PENDING
PRAI US 2003-448627P 20030220 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4156
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-20
[ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 75 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:254371 USPATFULL
TI Compressed composition comprising magnesium salt
IN Koleng, John J., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
Crowley, Michael M., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050220865 A1 20051006
AI US 2004-816771 A1 20040402 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1769

INCL INCLM: 424/451.000
INCLS: 424/464.000; 424/692.000
NCL NCLM: 424/451.000
NCLS: 424/464.000; 424/692.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-48
ICS A61K009-20; A61K033-08
IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-20 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-08 [ICS,7];
A61K0033-06 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*];
A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0033-06 [I,A];
A61K0033-08 [I,A]; A61K0033-10 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 76 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:240602 USPATFULL
TI 89 human secreted proteins
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Baker, Kevin P., Darnestown, MD, UNITED STATES
Birse, Charles E., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
Choi, Gil H., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Fiscella, Michele, Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES
Komatsoulis, George A., Silver Spring, MD, UNITED STATES
Moore, Paul A., North Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES
Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Brookeville, MD, UNITED STATES
Wei, Ping, Agoura Hills, CA, UNITED STATES
Duan, D. Roxanne, Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES
Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050208602 A1 20050922
AI US 2004-773236 A1 20040209 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2002-US25107, filed on 8 Aug 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2002-US33985, filed on 24 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2002-US35606, filed on 6 Nov 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2003-US4819, filed on 20 Feb 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2003-US4818, filed on 20 Feb 2003, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-311085P 20010810 (60)
US 2001-325209P 20010928 (60)
US 2001-330629P 20011026 (60)
US 2001-331046P 20011107 (60)
US 2002-358554P 20020222 (60)
US 2002-358714P 20020225 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 27921
INCL INCLM: 435/007.920
INCLS: 514/012.000
NCL NCLM: 435/007.920
NCLS: 514/012.000
IC [7]
ICM G01N033-53
ICS G01N033-537; G01N033-543; A61K038-17
IPCI G01N0033-53 [ICM,7]; G01N0033-537 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-536 [ICS,7,C*]; G01N0033-543 [ICS,7]; A61K0038-17 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0038-17 [I,C*]; A61K0038-17 [I,A]; G01N0033-53 [I,C*]; G01N0033-53 [I,A]; G01N0033-536 [I,C*]; G01N0033-537 [I,A]; G01N0033-543 [I,C*]; G01N0033-543 [I,A]; G01N0033-68 [I,C*]; G01N0033-68 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 77 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:221697 USPATFULL
TI Cellulose interpolymers and method of oxidation
IN Buchanan, Charles Michael, Kingsport, TN, UNITED STATES
Buchanan, Norma Lindsey, Kingsport, TN, UNITED STATES
Carty, Susan Northrop, Kingsport, TN, UNITED STATES
Kuo, Chung-Ming, Kingsport, TN, UNITED STATES
Lambert, Juanelle Little, Gray, TN, UNITED STATES

Posey-Dowty, Jessica Dee, Kingsport, TN, UNITED STATES
Watterson, Thelma Lee, Kingsport, TN, UNITED STATES
Wood, Matthew Davie, Gray, TN, UNITED STATES
Malcolm, Michael Orlando, Kingsport, TN, UNITED STATES
Lindblad, Margaretha Soderqvist, Vallentuna, SWEDEN
PI US 20050192434 A1 20050901
AI US 2004-995750 A1 20041123 (10)
PRAI US 2003-525787P 20031128 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3877
INCL INCLM: 536/032.000
INCLS: 536/064.000
NCL NCLM: 536/032.000
NCLS: 536/064.000
IC [7]
ICM C08B003-16
IPCI C08B0003-16 [ICM,7]; C08B0003-00 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*];
A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
C08B0003-00 [I,C*]; C08B0003-04 [I,A]; C08B0003-06 [I,A];
C08B0003-16 [I,A]; C08B0003-22 [I,A]; C08L0001-00 [I,C*];
C08L0001-10 [I,A]; C08L0001-12 [I,A]; C08L0001-14 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 78 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:220614 USPATFULL
TI Galantamine formulations
IN Boehm, Garth, Westfield, NJ, UNITED STATES
Dundon, Josephine, Fanwood, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050191349 A1 20050901
AI US 2004-1712 A1 20041201 (11)
PRAI US 2003-533571P 20031231 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3654
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 514/214.030; 514/397.000; 514/297.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 514/214.030; 514/297.000; 514/397.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-55
ICS A61K031-473; A61K031-4178; A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0031-55 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-473 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4178 [ICS,7];
A61K0031-4164 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0009-20 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*];
A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A];
A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4178 [I,A]; A61K0031-473 [I,C*];
A61K0031-473 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C*]; A61K0031-55 [I,A];
A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0033-08 [I,A]; A61K0033-10 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 79 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:208892 USPATFULL
TI 70 human secreted proteins
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Komatsoulis, George A., Silver Spring, MD, UNITED STATES
Baker, Kevin P., Darnestown, MD, UNITED STATES
Fiscella, Michele, Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES
Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Wei, Ping, Brookeville, MD, UNITED STATES
Duan, D. Roxanne, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Gupta, Ram, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050181371 A1 20050818
AI US 2003-644765 A1 20030821 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-US5301, filed on 21 Feb 2002, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-270625P 20010223 (60)
US 2001-304417P 20010712 (60)
DT Utility

FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 36966
INCL INCLM: 435/006.000
INCLS: 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500
NCL NCLM: 435/006.000
NCLS: 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500
IC [7]
ICM C12Q001-68
ICS C07H021-04; C07K014-47
IPCI C12Q0001-68 [ICM,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*];
C07K0014-47 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR C07H0021-00 [I,C*]; C07H0021-04 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07K0014-47 [I,A]; C12Q0001-68 [I,C*]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 80 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:188949 USPATFULL
TI Ziprasidone formulations
IN Boehm, Garth, Westfield, NJ, UNITED STATES
Dundon, Josephine, Fanwood, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050163858 A1 20050728
AI US 2004-22041 A1 20041223 (11)
PRAI US 2003-533594P 20031231 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3295
INCL INCLM: 424/489.000
INCLS: 514/259.410
NCL NCLM: 424/489.000
NCLS: 514/259.410
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-519
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0031-519 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*];
A61K0031-519 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
L8 ANSWER 81 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:183000 USPATFULL
TI Quetiapine formulations
IN Boehm, Garth, Westfield, NJ, UNITED STATES
Dundon, Josephine, Fanwood, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050158383 A1 20050721
AI US 2004-970850 A1 20041021 (10)
PRAI US 2003-513461P 20031021 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3736
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
INCLS: 424/484.000; 514/211.130
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
NCLS: 424/484.000; 514/211.130
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-554
ICS A61K009-48; A61K009-22; A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0031-554 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-48 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-22 [ICS,7];
A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*];
A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0031-554 [I,C*]; A61K0031-554 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 82 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:130734 USPATFULL
TI Immediate-release formulations of acid-labile pharmaceutical
compositions
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
Widder, Ken J., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050112193 A1 20050526

AI US 2004-896682 A1 20040722 (10)
PRAI US 2003-489363P 20030723 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3506
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-20 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 83 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:123851 USPATFULL
TI Composition for rapid disintegrating tablet in oral cavity
IN Tanaka, Nobukazu, Nakaniikawa-gun, JAPAN
Nagai, Yoshiro, Nakaniikawa-gun, JAPAN
Kawaguchi, Hiroshi, Nakaniikawa-gun, JAPAN
Fukami, Tadashi, Nakaniikawa-gun, JAPAN
Hosokawa, Terumasa, Nakaniikawa-gun, JAPAN
PA FUJI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD., Nakaniikawa-gun, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050106240 A1 20050519
AI US 2004-945049 A1 20040921 (10)
PRAI JP 2003-355076 20031015
JP 2004-236573 20040816
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1272
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 514/738.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 514/738.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-20
ICS A61K031-045
IPCI A61K0009-20 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-045 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-16 [I,C*]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0009-30 [I,C*]; A61K0009-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-04 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 84 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:81149 USPATFULL
TI Stable suspensions for medicinal dosages
IN Buehler, Gail K., Lower Gwynedd, PA, UNITED STATES
Shapiro, Kenneth B., Lawrenceville, NJ, UNITED STATES
Osei, Anthony A., Harleysville, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050069590 A1 20050331
AI US 2003-674702 A1 20030930 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1004
INCL INCLM: 424/489.000
NCL NCLM: 424/489.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-00
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-00 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-16 [I,C*]; A61K0047-18 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [N,C*]; A61K0047-32 [N,A]

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 85 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:63640 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical compositions comprising substituted benzimidazoles and methods of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050054682 A1 20050310
AI US 2004-898135 A1 20040723 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-722184, filed on 25 Nov 2003, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-54350, filed on 19 Jan 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6699885 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-901942, filed on 9 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6645988 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4983
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-42 [I,A]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 86 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:49512 USPATFULL
TI Novel substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey Owen, Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050042304 A1 20050224
AI US 2004-795860 A1 20040712 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2003-407552, filed on 4 Apr 2003, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-260132, filed on 30 Sep 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6780882 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2465
INCL INCLM: 424/717.000
INCLS: 424/747.000; 424/776.000; 424/729.000; 514/263.320; 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/717.000
NCLS: 424/729.000; 424/747.000; 424/776.000; 514/263.320; 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K035-78
ICS A61K033-00; A61K031-522; A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0035-78 [ICM,7]; A61K0033-00 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-522 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-519 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-534 [I,A];

A61K0036-82 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A];
A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 87 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:49493 USPATFULL
TI Stabilized composition comprising a benzimidazole type compound
IN Ukai, Koji, Gifu-shi, JAPAN
Ichikawa, Masaki, Ibaraki, JAPAN
Kato, Takashi, Aichi, JAPAN
Sugaya, Yukiko, Ibaraki, JAPAN
Suzuki, Yasuyuki, Ibaraki, JAPAN
Aoki, Shigeru, Gifu, JAPAN
Kato, Akira, Ibaraki, JAPAN
Kawamura, Masao, Saitama, JAPAN
Fujioka, Satoshi, Aichi, JAPAN
PA Eisai Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050042285 A1 20050224
AI US 2004-938554 A1 20040913 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-462633, filed on 27 Jan 2000, ABANDONED
A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1999-JP2098, filed on 20 Apr 1999,
UNKNOWN
PRAI JP 1998-109288 19980420
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 824
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-20
[ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4184 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 88 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:44285 USPATFULL
TI Meloxicam compositions
IN Kanbe, Hideyoshi, Chiba, JAPAN
Okada, Minoru, Chiba, JAPAN
Otaki, Hiroshi, Chiba, JAPAN
Umehara, Norimitsu, Saitama, JAPAN
Takahashi, Akira, Ibaraki, JAPAN
Horie, Toshiaki, Katori-gun, JAPAN
PA Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, Ingelheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050038018 A1 20050217
AI US 2004-885260 A1 20040706 (10)
PRAI EP 2003-15436 20030709
EP 2003-15435 20030709
EP 2003-15741 20030710
US 2003-489647P 20030724 (60)
US 2003-489958P 20030724 (60)
US 2003-489646P 20030724 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 922
INCL INCLM: 514/226.500
INCLS: 424/683.000; 424/690.000; 424/687.000
NCL NCLM: 514/226.500
NCLS: 424/683.000; 424/687.000; 424/690.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-54
ICS A61K033-10; A61K033-08; A61K033-12
IPCI A61K0031-54 [ICM,7]; A61K0033-10 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-08 [ICS,7];
A61K0033-12 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-06 [ICS,7,C*]

IPCR A61K0031-541 [I,C*]; A61K0031-541 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*];
A61K0033-08 [I,A]; A61K0033-10 [I,A]; A61K0033-12 [I,A];
A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]

L8 ANSWER 89 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:43344 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical formulatins useful for inhibiting acid secretion and methods for making and using them
IN Hall, Warren, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Olmstead, Kay, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Weston, Laura, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Santarus, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050037070 A1 20050217
AI US 2004-893203 A1 20040716 (10)
PRAI US 2003-488321P 20030718 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2575
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
INCLS: 424/682.000; 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
NCLS: 424/682.000; 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-20
ICS A61K009-46; A61K033-06
IPCI A61K0009-20 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-46 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-06 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*];
A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0033-06 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 90 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:38349 USPATFULL
TI Engineered anti-target immunoglobulin derived proteins, compositions, methods and uses
IN Lu, Jin, Boothwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050033029 A1 20050210
AI US 2004-872932 A1 20040621 (10)
PRAI US 2003-483654P 20030630 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 6132
INCL INCLM: 530/388.100
NCL NCLM: 530/388.100
IC [7]
ICM C07K016-00
IPCI C07K0016-00 [ICM,7]
IPCR C07K0016-00 [I,C*]; C07K0016-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 91 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:33211 USPATFULL
TI Methods using proton pump inhibitors and nitric oxide donors
IN Garvey, David S., Dover, MA, United States
Letts, L. Gordon, Dover, MA, United States
Tam, Sang William, Dover, MA, United States
PA Nitromed Inc., Lexington, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6852739 B1 20050208
AI US 2000-512829 20000225 (9)
PRAI US 1999-122111P 19990226 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 2819
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 514/254.030; 514/361.000; 514/233.200; 514/300.000; 514/303.000;
514/260.000; 544/368.000; 544/134.000; 544/127.000; 544/324.000;
544/323.000; 544/284.000; 546/273.700; 546/121.000; 546/112.000;
546/115.000; 546/118.000; 548/126.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 514/233.200; 514/254.030; 514/300.000; 514/303.000; 514/361.000;

544/127.000; 544/134.000; 544/284.000; 544/323.000; 544/324.000;
544/368.000; 546/112.000; 546/115.000; 546/118.000; 546/121.000;
546/273.700; 548/126.000
IC [7]
ICM C07D401-12
ICS A61K031-4184
IPCI C07D0401-12 [ICM,7]; C07D0401-00 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0031-4184
[ICS,7]; A61K0031-4164 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4184 [I,A]; A61K0031-433 [I,C*]; A61K0031-433 [I,A];
A61K0031-4353 [I,C*]; A61K0031-437 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-444 [I,A]; A61K0031-4706 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4706 [I,A]; A61K0031-506 [I,C*]; A61K0031-506 [I,A];
A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C*];
C07D0401-12 [I,A]
EXF 514/338; 514/254.03; 514/361; 514/233.2; 514/300; 514/303; 514/260;
544/368; 544/134; 544/127; 544/324; 544/323; 544/284; 546/273.7;
546/121; 546/112; 546/115; 546/118; 546/126
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 92 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:10570 USPATFULL
TI Rupturing controlled release device having a preformed passageway
IN Faour, Joaquina, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
Vergez, Juan A., Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
PI US 20050008702 A1 20050113
AI US 2004-851866 A1 20040521 (10)
PRAI US 2003-472819P 20030522 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2522
INCL INCLM: 424/473.000
NCL NCLM: 424/473.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-24
IPCI A61K0009-24 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*];
A61K0009-20 [N,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 93 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:5065 USPATFULL
TI Novel substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050004171 A1 20050106
AI US 2004-797374 A1 20040310 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2003-722184, filed on 25 Nov 2003, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-54350, filed on 19 Jan 2002, GRANTED,
Pat. No. US 6699885 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-901942,
filed on 9 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6645988 Continuation-in-part
of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US
6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct
1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed
on 15 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 5507
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*];
A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A];
A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*];
A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A];
A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];
A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-42 [I,A];
A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A];

A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 94 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:335734 USPATFULL
TI Nitrosated and nitrosylated proton pump inhibitors, compositions and methods of use
IN Garvey, David S., Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Letts, L. Gordon, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Richardson, Stewart K., Tolland, CT, UNITED STATES
Tam, Sang William, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Wang, Tiansheng, Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
PA NitroMed, Inc., Bedford, MA, UNITED STATES, 01730 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20040266828 A1 20041230
US 7332505 B2 20080219
AI US 2004-866303 A1 20040614 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-512829, filed on 25 Feb 2000, PENDING
PRAI US 1999-122111P 19990226 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3138
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 546/272.700
NCL NCLM: 514/303.000; 514/338.000
NCLS: 514/338.000; 514/395.000; 546/118.000; 546/273.700; 548/307.100; 546/272.700
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS C07D043-14; C07D043-02
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; C07D0043-14 [ICS,7]; C07D0043-02 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 C07D0471-04 [I,A]; C07D0471-00 [I,C*]; C07D0401-12 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-437 [I,A]; A61K0031-4353 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4184 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]
IPCR C07D0471-00 [I,C]; C07D0471-04 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C]; A61K0031-4184 [I,A]; A61K0031-433 [I,C*]; A61K0031-433 [I,A]; A61K0031-4353 [I,C]; A61K0031-437 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-444 [I,A]; A61K0031-4706 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4706 [I,A]; A61K0031-506 [I,C*]; A61K0031-506 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C]; C07D0401-12 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 95 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:334292 USPATFULL
TI Oral multi-functional pharmaceutical capsule preparations of proton pump inhibitors
IN Odidi, Isa, Toronto, CANADA
Odidi, Amina, Toronto, CANADA
PI US 20040265370 A1 20041230
AI US 2004-861809 A1 20040604 (10)
PRAI US 2003-482439P 20030626 (60)
US 2004-548903P 20040302 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1317
INCL INCLM: 424/452.000
INCLS: 424/454.000
NCL NCLM: 424/452.000
NCLS: 424/454.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-48
IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-16 [N,C*]; A61K0009-16 [N,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [I,C*]; A61K0009-50 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-44 [I,C*]; A61K0031-44 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 96 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:328051 USPATFULL
TI Bicyclic compound, production and use thereof
IN Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Amagasaki-shi, JAPAN
Baba, Masanori, Kagoshima-shi, JAPAN
Aikawa, Katsuji, Takatsuki-shi, JAPAN
Kanzaki, Naoyuki, Ibaraki-shi, JAPAN
Seto, Masaki, Ibaraki-shi, JAPAN
Iizawa, Yuji, Muko-shi, JAPAN
PI US 20040259876 A1 20041223
US 7371772 B2 20080513
AI US 2004-484762 A1 20040123 (10)
WO 2002-JP8043 20020807
PRAI JP 2001-240750 20010808
JP 2002-66809 20020312
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 6791
INCL INCLM: 514/248.000
INCLS: 544/236.000
NCL NCLM: 514/383.000; 514/248.000
NCLS: 514/397.000; 514/459.000; 540/476.000; 544/236.000
IC [7]
ICM C07D487-02
IPCI C07D0487-02 [ICM,7]; C07D0487-00 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-335 [I,A];
A61K0031-395 [I,A]; A61K0031-4178 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4196 [I,A]; C07D0313-20 [I,A]; C07D0313-00 [I,C*];
C07D0225-06 [I,A]; C07D0225-00 [I,C*]; C07D0403-12 [I,A];
C07D0405-14 [I,A]; C07D0405-00 [I,C*]; C07D0403-14 [I,A];
C07D0403-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61P0031-00 [I,C]; A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61K0031-335 [I,C];
A61K0031-335 [I,A]; A61K0031-395 [I,C]; A61K0031-395 [I,A];
A61K0031-4164 [I,C]; A61K0031-4178 [I,A]; A61K0031-4196 [I,C];
A61K0031-4196 [I,A]; C07D0225-00 [I,C]; C07D0225-06 [I,A];
C07D0313-00 [I,C]; C07D0313-20 [I,A]; C07D0403-00 [I,C];
C07D0403-12 [I,A]; C07D0403-14 [I,A]; C07D0405-00 [I,C];
C07D0405-12 [I,A]; C07D0405-14 [I,A]; C07D0407-00 [I,C*];
C07D0407-12 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 97 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:321019 USPATFULL
TI 20 human secreted proteins
IN Ruben, Steven M., Brookeville, MD, UNITED STATES
Bell, Adam, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Birse, Charles E., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
Komatsoulis, George A., Silver Spring, MD, UNITED STATES
Choi, Gil H., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Baker, Kevin P., Darnestown, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040253672 A1 20041216
AI US 2003-726699 A1 20031204 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-US17699, filed on 5 Jun 2002, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-295869P 20010606 (60)
US 2001-304121P 20010711 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 25432
INCL INCLM: 435/069.100
INCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500
NCL NCLM: 435/069.100
NCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500
IC [7]
ICM C07H021-04
ICS C07K014-705
IPCI C07H0021-04 [ICM,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICM,7,C*]; C07K0014-705
[ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]

IPCR A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-47 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 98 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:315266 USPATFULL
TI Novel formulation, **omeprazole antacid** complex-immediate release for rapid and sustained suppression of gastric acid
IN Hepburn, Bonnie, Escondido, CA, UNITED STATES
Goldlust, Barry, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040248942 A1 20041209
AI US 2004-783871 A1 20040220 (10)
PRAI US 2003-448627P 20030220 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4119
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 99 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:315263 USPATFULL
TI Stable pharmaceutical compositions comprising acid labile benzimidazoles
IN Sugaya, Masae, Osaka, JAPAN
Shimizu, Toshihiro, Hyogo, JAPAN
PI US 20040248939 A1 20041209
AI US 2004-487809 A1 20040226 (10)
WO 2002-JP8704 20020829
PRAI JP 2001-263481 20010831
JP 2001-341477 20011107
JP 2002-60006 20020306
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1136
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 424/465.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 424/465.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-20 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 100 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:279886 USPATFULL
TI Expandable gastric retention device
IN Ayres, James W., Corvallis, OR, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040219186 A1 20041104
AI US 2004-778917 A1 20040213 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US46146, filed on 22 Oct 2001, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-313078P 20010816 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3062
INCL INCLM: 424/426.000
INCLS: 424/452.000
NCL NCLM: 424/426.000
NCLS: 424/452.000
IC [7]

ICM A61K009-48
ICS A61F002-00
IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61F0002-00 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-34 [I,C*]; A61K0031-34 [I,A]; A61K0031-429 [I,C*]; A61K0031-43 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-525 [I,A]; A61K0031-54 [I,C*]; A61K0031-54 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 101 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:246643 USPATFULL
TI PROTEASE COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR TREATING A DIGESTIVE DISORDER
IN Davidson, John G., 15366 U.S. Highway 160, Forsyth, MO, UNITED STATES 65653
Medhekar, Rohit, 15366 U.S. Highway 160, Forsyth, MO, UNITED STATES 65653
Moore, Jeremy, 15366 U.S. Highway 160, Forsyth, MO, UNITED STATES 65653
Paydon, Ken, 15366 U.S. Highway 160, Forsyth, MO, UNITED STATES 65653
Marr, Steve, 15366 U.S. Highway 160, Forsyth, MO, UNITED STATES 65653
PI US 20040191237 A1 20040930
US 7067124 B2 20060627
AI US 2003-249303 A1 20030328 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 933
INCL INCLM: 424/094.200
INCLS: 424/687.000; 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/094.200
NCLS: 424/094.600; 424/094.630; 424/687.000; 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K038-54
ICS A61K038-48; A61K033-10; A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0038-54 [ICM,7]; A61K0038-48 [ICS,7]; A61K0038-43 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0033-10 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-06 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61K0038-54 [I,A]; A61K0038-43 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0033-10 [I,A]; A61K0038-43 [I,C*]; A61K0038-48 [I,A]; A61K0038-54 [I,A]; A61K0038-43 [I,C]; A61K0038-54 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 102 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:239300 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040185105 A1 20040923
AI US 2004-769574 A1 20040129 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-24932, filed on 18 Dec 2001, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-45816, filed on 25 Oct 2001, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2022
INCL INCLM: 424/486.000
NCL NCLM: 424/486.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-14 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-165 [I,C*]; A61K0031-165 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-195 [I,A]; A61K0031-28 [I,C*]; A61K0031-28 [I,A]; A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*];

A61K0031-4164 [I,A]; A61K0031-4196 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4196 [I,A];
A61K0031-426 [I,C*]; A61K0031-426 [I,A]; A61K0031-429 [I,C*];
A61K0031-43 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A];
A61K0031-5375 [I,C*]; A61K0031-5377 [I,A]; A61K0031-58 [I,C*];
A61K0031-58 [I,A]; A61K0031-65 [I,C*]; A61K0031-65 [I,A];
A61K0031-7042 [I,C*]; A61K0031-7048 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A];
A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*];
A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-04 [I,A];
A61P0031-06 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 103 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:221874 USPATFULL
TI Novel substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PA THE CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, Columbia, MO, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20040171646 A1 20040902
AI US 2003-722184 A1 20031125 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-54350, filed on 19 Jan 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6699885 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-901942, filed on 9 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6645988 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 5487
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*];
A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A];
A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*];
A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A];
A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];
A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-185 [I,A];
A61K0036-42 [I,A]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*];
A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 104 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:215056 USPATFULL
TI Novel pharmaceutical formulation containing a proton pump inhibitor and an **antacid**
IN Niecestro, Robert, Pocono Pines, PA, UNITED STATES
Kositprapa, Unchalee, Davie, FL, UNITED STATES
Oh, Yoon, Pembroke Pines, FL, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Weston, FL, UNITED STATES
Cardinal, John R., Tamarac, FL, UNITED STATES
Hahn, Elliot F., North Miami Beach, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040166162 A1 20040826
AI US 2004-761805 A1 20040121 (10)
PRAI US 2003-442337P 20030124 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1055
INCL INCLM: 424/472.000
INCLS: 514/339.000
NCL NCLM: 424/472.000
NCLS: 514/339.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS A61K009-24
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-24

[ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 105 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:211533 USPATFULL
TI Pyrimidine derivatives
IN Green, Richard Howard, late of Watford, UNITED KINGDOM deceased
Jennifer Margaret Green, United States executor
Hartley, Charles David, Stevenage, UNITED KINGDOM
Naylor, Alan, Stevenage, UNITED KINGDOM
Payne, Jeremy John, Stevenage, UNITED KINGDOM
Pegg, Neil Anthony, Sandy, UNITED KINGDOM
PA SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6780869 B1 20040824
WO 2001038311 20010531
AI US 2002-130516 20020516 (10)
WO 2000-EP11673 20001123
PRAI GB 1999-27844 19991126
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 876
INCL INCLM: 514/275.000
INCLS: 544/330.000; 544/332.000
NCL NCLM: 514/275.000
NCLS: 544/330.000; 544/332.000
IC [7]
ICM C07D239-42
ICS A61K031-505
IPCI C07D0239-42 [ICM,7]; C07D0239-00 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0031-505 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0031-505 [I,C*]; A61K0031-505 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]; A61P0001-02 [I,A]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-02 [I,A]; A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0005-00 [I,C*]; A61P0005-00 [I,A]; A61P0005-14 [I,A]; A61P0009-00 [I,C*]; A61P0009-00 [I,A]; A61P0009-10 [I,A]; A61P0011-00 [I,C*]; A61P0011-16 [I,A]; A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-12 [I,A]; A61P0015-00 [I,C*]; A61P0015-06 [I,A]; A61P0015-08 [I,A]; A61P0017-00 [I,C*]; A61P0017-00 [I,A]; A61P0017-02 [I,A]; A61P0017-04 [I,A]; A61P0017-06 [I,A]; A61P0019-00 [I,C*]; A61P0019-02 [I,A]; A61P0019-06 [I,A]; A61P0021-00 [I,C*]; A61P0021-00 [I,A]; A61P0021-04 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-00 [I,A]; A61P0025-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-04 [I,A]; A61P0025-06 [I,A]; A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0025-14 [I,A]; A61P0025-28 [I,A]; A61P0027-00 [I,C*]; A61P0027-02 [I,A]; A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]; A61P0029-02 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-12 [I,A]; A61P0031-16 [I,A]; A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]; A61P0035-04 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]; C07D0239-00 [I,C*]; C07D0239-42 [I,A]
EXF 544/330; 544/332; 514/275
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 106 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:203010 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040156899 A1 20040812
AI US 2004-773986 A1 20040205 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1847
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22

IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];
A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A];
A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];
A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A];
A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*];
A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A];
A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*];
A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A];
A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*];
A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A];
A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];
A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A];
A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*];
A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A];
A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*];
A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A];
A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*];
A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A];
A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 107 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:171514 USPATFULL
TI Method of manufacturing tablet
IN Yamamoto, Keiichi, Hyogo, JAPAN
Mizukami, Yoshio, Hyogo, JAPAN
Izutsu, Daisuke, Dublin, IRELAND
PI US 20040131675 A1 20040708
AI US 2003-477478 A1 20031112 (10)
WO 2002-JP6087 20020619
PRAI JP 2001-186433 20010620
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1642
INCL INCLM: 424/465.000
INCLS: 264/109.000; 264/123.000
NCL NCLM: 424/465.000
NCLS: 264/109.000; 264/123.000
IC [7]
ICM B29C067-24
ICS A61K009-20
IPCI B29C0067-24 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-20 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61J0003-00 [I,C*]; A61J0003-00 [I,A]; A61J0003-10 [I,C*];
A61J0003-10 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A];
A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*];
A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A];
B30B0011-02 [I,C*]; B30B0011-08 [I,A]; B30B0015-34 [I,C*];
B30B0015-34 [I,A]

L8 ANSWER 108 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:152271 USPATFULL
TI Anti-helicobacterial agents
IN Sugimori, Giichi, Shiga, JAPAN
Ohtsuka, Toshikazu, Shiga, JAPAN
Masui, Moriyasu, Shiga, JAPAN
PI US 20040116493 A1 20040617
AI US 2003-416718 A1 20031201 (10)
WO 2001-JP9929 20011113
PRAI JP 2000-347348 20001114
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1677
INCL INCLM: 514/389.000
NCL NCLM: 514/389.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-415
IPCI A61K0031-415 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*];
A61P0031-04 [I,A]; C07D0471-00 [I,C*]; C07D0471-06 [I,A]

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 109 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:76240 USPATFULL
TI Novel substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PA THE CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, Columbus, MO (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20040058018 A1 20040325
US 7399772 B2 20080715
AI US 2003-641732 A1 20030815 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-68437, filed on 5 Feb 2002, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2441
INCL INCLM: 424/729.000
INCLS: 424/747.000; 424/776.000; 514/263.320; 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000; 424/729.000
NCLS: 514/395.000; 546/273.700; 548/307.100; 424/747.000; 424/776.000; 514/263.320
IC [7]
ICM A61K035-78
ICS A61K031-522; A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0035-78 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-522 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-519 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; C07D0401-12 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-185 [I,A]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-74 [I,A]; A61K0036-82 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 110 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:64377 USPATFULL
TI Novel substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey Owen, Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040048896 A1 20040311
AI US 2003-418410 A1 20030418 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-901942, filed on 9 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6645988 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3917
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS A61K009-22
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-22 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A];

A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*];
A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A];
A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A];
A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-185 [I,A]; A61K0036-42 [I,A];
A61K0036-48 [I,A]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-88 [I,C*];
A61K0036-898 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A];
A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 111 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:57071 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical compositions for drugs having pH-dependent solubility
IN Chen, Chih-Ming, Taipei, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
Li, Boyong, Morgantown, WV, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Weston, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040043073 A1 20040304
AI US 2003-462581 A1 20030616 (10)
PRAI US 2002-388704P 20020614 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1500
INCL INCLM: 424/486.000
INCLS: 514/029.000
NCL NCLM: 424/486.000
NCLS: 514/029.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-7048
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0031-7048 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-7042 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-14
[ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [N,C*];
A61K0009-28 [N,A]; A61K0031-70 [I,C*]; A61K0031-70 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 112 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:44268 USPATFULL
TI Solid preparations
IN Koike, Masahiko, Toyonaka-shi, JAPAN
PI US 20040033258 A1 20040219
AI US 2003-398434 A1 20030402 (10)
WO 2001-JP8785 20011005
PRAI JP 2000-313105 20001006
JP 2000-313106 20001006
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1454
INCL INCLM: 424/465.000
NCL NCLM: 424/465.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0009-20 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*];
A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A];
A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A]; A61P0009-00 [I,C*];
A61P0009-10 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 113 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:38199 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical formulation
IN Kositprapa, Unchalee, Davie, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040028735 A1 20040212
AI US 2003-634321 A1 20030804 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-597206, filed on 20 Jun 2000,
GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6602522 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1999-335575, filed on 18 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6077541 Division
of Ser. No. US 1997-970489, filed on 14 Nov 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US
6096340 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-143167, filed on 28 Aug

1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174548
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 794
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];
A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A];
A61K0009-50 [I,C*]; A61K0009-50 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 114 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:306095 USPATFULL
TI Novel substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey Owen, Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030215527 A1 20031120
AI US 2003-407552 A1 20030404 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-260132, filed on 30 Sep 2002, PENDING
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, GRANTED,
Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422,
filed on 30 Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2441
INCL INCLM: 424/717.000
INCLS: 514/263.320; 514/338.000; 514/561.000; 424/729.000; 424/747.000;
424/776.000
NCL NCLM: 424/717.000
NCLS: 424/729.000; 424/747.000; 424/776.000; 514/263.320; 514/338.000;
514/561.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-522
ICS A61K031-4439; A61K035-78; A61K033-00; A61K031-198
IPCI A61K0031-522 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-519 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0031-4439
[ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0035-78 [ICS,7];
A61K0033-00 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-198 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-185
[ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*];
A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A];
A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*];
A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A];
A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];
A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-185 [I,A];
A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-74 [I,A]; A61K0036-82 [I,A];
A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*];
A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 115 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:282700 USPATFULL
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, West Bridgford, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., Eagleville, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030199043 A1 20031023
AI US 2001-832501 A1 20010412 (9)
PRAI US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)
US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 14339

INCL INCLM: 435/069.700
INCLS: 435/069.500; 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 530/351.000; 530/363.000; 536/023.500
NCL NCLM: 435/069.700
NCLS: 435/069.500; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/351.000; 530/363.000; 536/023.500
IC [7]
ICM C12P021-02
ICS C07H021-04; C12N005-06; C07K014-76; C07K014-52
IPCI C12P0021-02 [ICM,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C12N0005-06 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-76 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-52 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0048-00 [N,C*]; A61K0048-00 [N,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-56 [I,A]; C07K0014-61 [I,A]; C07K0014-62 [I,A]; C07K0014-65 [I,A]; C07K0014-705 [I,A]; C07K0014-715 [I,A]; C07K0014-76 [I,A]; C07K0014-765 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 116 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:271551 USPATFULL
TI Novel substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030191159 A1 20031009
US 6699885 B2 20040302
AI US 2002-54350 A1 20020119 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-901942, filed on 9 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 5446
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 424/717.000; 514/395.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-185 [I,A]; A61K0036-42 [I,A]; A61K0036-48 [I,A]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-88 [I,C*]; A61K0036-898 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 117 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:257302 USPATFULL
TI Solid carriers for improved delivery of active ingredients in pharmaceutical compositions
IN Patel, Mahesh V., Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
Chen, Feng-Jing, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030180352 A1 20030925
AI US 2002-159601 A1 20020530 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-800593, filed on 6 Mar 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1999-447690, filed on 23 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6248363
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4625
INCL INCLM: 424/465.000

INCLS: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/465.000
NCLS: 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-20 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-16 [I,C*]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 118 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:250574 USPATFULL
TI Symptomatic relief of gastrointestinal disorders
IN Luzzatti, Renzo, Weston, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030175360 A1 20030918
AI US 2002-79569 A1 20020222 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2408
INCL INCLM: 424/653.000
INCLS: 424/682.000; 424/691.000; 514/304.000; 514/503.000; 514/537.000
NCL NCLM: 424/653.000
NCLS: 424/682.000; 424/691.000; 514/304.000; 514/503.000; 514/537.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-46
ICS A61K031-29; A61K033-08; A61K033-06; A61K033-24
IPCI A61K0031-46 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-29 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-28 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0033-08 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-06 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-24 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0033-06 [I,A]; A61K0033-24 [I,C*]; A61K0033-24 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 119 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:219332 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral diuretic
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Urquhart, John, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030152622 A1 20030814
AI US 2002-293217 A1 20021112 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-281284, filed on 25 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2108
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A]; A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 120 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:209868 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical formulation for acid-labile compounds
IN Chen, Chih-Ming, Davie, FL, United States

Chou, Joseph, Coral Springs, FL, United States
Kositprapa, Unchalee, Fort Lauderdale, FL, United States
PA Andrx Pharmaceuticals L.L.C., Davie, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6602522 B1 20030805
AI US 2000-597206 20000620 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-335575, filed on 18 Jun 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6077541 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-970489, filed on 14 Nov 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6096340 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-143167, filed on 28 Aug 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6174548
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 508
INCL INCLM: 424/480.000
INCLS: 424/474.000; 424/475.000; 424/476.000; 424/479.000
NCL NCLM: 424/480.000
NCLS: 424/474.000; 424/475.000; 424/476.000; 424/479.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-36
ICS A61K009-14; A61K009-24; A61K009-28; A61K009-30
IPCI A61K0009-36 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-28 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-30 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-30 [I,C*]; A61K0009-30 [I,A]; A61K0009-36 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [I,C*]; A61K0009-50 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
EXF 424/480; 424/479; 424/475; 424/474; 424/476
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 121 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:207945 USPATFULL
TI Novel substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030144306 A1 20030731
US 6780882 B2 20040824
AI US 2002-260132 A1 20020930 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2423
INCL INCLM: 514/263.320
INCLS: 424/776.000; 424/717.000; 424/747.000; 514/338.000; 514/561.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000; 514/263.320
NCLS: 424/717.000; 424/747.000; 424/776.000; 514/561.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-522
ICS A61K031-4439; A61K035-78; A61K033-00; A61K031-198
IPCI A61K0031-522 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-519 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0035-78 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-00 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-198 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-185 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-198 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-522 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0033-06 [I,A]; A61K0036-00 [I,C*]; A61K0036-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-82 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 122 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN

Full Text
AN 2003:194175 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030133985 A1 20030717
AI US 2002-281284 A1 20021025 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2205
INCL INCLM: 424/486.000
INCLS: 424/488.000; 514/217.000; 514/449.000; 514/255.040; 514/471.000; 514/252.170; 514/464.000; 514/355.000; 514/389.000
NCL NCLM: 424/486.000
NCLS: 424/488.000; 514/217.000; 514/252.170; 514/255.040; 514/355.000; 514/389.000; 514/449.000; 514/464.000; 514/471.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-55
ICS A61K031-495; A61K031-337; A61K031-343; A61K031-455; A61K031-4162
IPCI A61K0031-55 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-495 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-337 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-343 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-455 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4162 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*]; A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A]; A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A]; A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A]; A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A]; A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 123 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:180357 USPATFULL
TI Quick disolve compositions and tablets based thereon
IN Mezaache, Naima, McLean, VA, UNITED STATES
Frisbee, Steven E., Reston, VA, UNITED STATES
Woodall, Patrick B., Culpeper, VA, UNITED STATES
Herman, Mark R., Nokesville, VA, UNITED STATES
PA Biovail, Chantilly, VA (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20030124184 A1 20030703
AI US 2002-176135 A1 20020621 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-179926, filed on 27 Oct 1998, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2429
INCL INCLM: 424/465.000
NCL NCLM: 424/465.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0009-20 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-16 [I,C*]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0031-366 [I,C*]; A61K0031-366 [I,A]; A61K0031-426 [I,C*]; A61K0031-426 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 124 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:172825 USPATFULL
TI Novel substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030118669 A1 20030626
AI US 2002-68437 A1 20020205 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998,
ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15
Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2432
INCL INCLM: 424/682.000
INCLS: 424/717.000; 424/729.000; 424/747.000; 424/776.000; 514/263.320;
514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/682.000
NCLS: 424/717.000; 424/729.000; 424/747.000; 424/776.000; 514/263.320;
514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K035-78
ICS A61K033-06; A61K031-522; A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0035-78 [ICM,7]; A61K0033-06 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-522 [ICS,7];
A61K0031-519 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427
[ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*];
A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A];
A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*];
A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A];
A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-198 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-522 [I,A];
A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*];
A61K0033-06 [I,A]; A61K0036-00 [I,C*]; A61K0036-00 [I,A];
A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-82 [I,A];
A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*];
A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 125 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:159923 USPATFULL
TI Pyrmidine derivatives as selective inhibitors of cox-2
IN Carter, Malcolm Clive, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Naylor, Alan, Hertfordshire, UNITED KINGDOM
Payne, Jeremy John, Hertfordshire, UNITED KINGDOM
Pegg, Neil Anthony, Bedfordshire, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 20030109538 A1 20030612
US 6780870 B2 20040824
AI US 2002-182788 A1 20020731 (10)
WO 2001-GB511 20010208
PRAI GB 2000-3224 20000211
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 986
INCL INCLM: 514/275.000
INCLS: 544/330.000; 544/331.000
NCL NCLM: 514/275.000
NCLS: 544/330.000; 544/331.000; 544/332.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-505
ICS A61K031-506; C07D043-02
IPCI A61K0031-505 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-506 [ICS,7]; C07D0043-02 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 C07D0239-42 [ICM,7]; C07D0239-00 [ICM,7,C*]; C07D0401-12 [ICS,7];
C07D0401-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-505 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0031-505 [I,C*]; A61K0031-505 [I,A]; A61K0031-506 [I,C*];
A61K0031-506 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-16 [I,A];
A61P0011-00 [I,C*]; A61P0011-00 [I,A]; A61P0017-00 [I,C*];
A61P0017-00 [I,A]; A61P0019-00 [I,C*]; A61P0019-00 [I,A];
A61P0019-02 [I,A]; A61P0021-00 [I,C*]; A61P0021-00 [I,A];
A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-04 [I,A];

A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A];
A61P0029-02 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-12 [I,A];
A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]; A61P0039-00 [I,C*];
A61P0039-06 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A];
C07D0239-00 [I,C*]; C07D0239-42 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C*];
C07D0401-12 [I,A]; C07D0403-00 [I,C*]; C07D0403-12 [I,A];
C07D0405-00 [I,C*]; C07D0405-12 [I,A]; C07D0409-00 [I,C*];
C07D0409-12 [I,A]; C07D0413-00 [I,C*]; C07D0413-12 [I,A];
C07D0417-00 [I,C*]; C07D0417-12 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 126 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:152386 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030104052 A1 20030605
AI US 2001-24932 A1 20011218 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-45816, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2156
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*];
A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A];
A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-65 [I,C*];
A61K0031-65 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 127 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:134527 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Barash, Steven C., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20030092615 A1 20030515
AI US 2002-115928 A1 20020405 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-764861, filed on 17 Jan 2001, PENDING
PRAI US 2000-179065P 20000131 (60)
US 2000-180628P 20000204 (60)
US 2000-214886P 20000628 (60)
US 2000-217487P 20000711 (60)
US 2000-225758P 20000814 (60)
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US 2000-241221P 20001020 (60)
US 2000-246475P 20001108 (60)
US 2000-231243P 20000908 (60)

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       US 2000-232398P     20000914 (60)
       US 2000-234998P     20000925 (60)
       US 2000-246477P     20001108 (60)
       US 2000-246528P     20001108 (60)
       US 2000-246525P     20001108 (60)
       US 2000-246476P     20001108 (60)
       US 2000-246526P     20001108 (60)
       US 2000-249209P     20001117 (60)
       US 2000-246527P     20001108 (60)
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       US 2000-246478P     20001108 (60)
       US 2000-246609P     20001108 (60)
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       US 2000-249265P     20001117 (60)
       US 2000-246610P     20001108 (60)
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       US 2000-230437P     20000906 (60)
       US 2000-251990P     20001208 (60)
       US 2000-251988P     20001205 (60)
       US 2000-251030P     20001205 (60)
       US 2000-251479P     20001206 (60)
       US 2000-256719P     20001205 (60)
       US 2000-250160P     20001201 (60)
       US 2000-251989P     20001208 (60)
       US 2000-250391P     20001201 (60)
       US 2000-254097P     20001211 (60)
       US 2000-231968P     20000912 (60)
       US 2000-226279P     20000818 (60)
       US 2000-186350P     20000302 (60)
       US 2000-184664P     20000224 (60)
       US 2000-189874P     20000316 (60)
       US 2000-198123P     20000418 (60)
       US 2000-227009P     20000823 (60)
       US 2000-235484P     20000926 (60)
       US 2000-190076P     20000317 (60)
       US 2000-209467P     20000607 (60)
       US 2000-205515P     20000519 (60)
       US 2001-259678P     20010105 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 21689
INCL   INCLM: 514/012.000
       INCLS: 435/006.000; 435/069.100; 435/183.000; 435/320.100; 435/325.000;
              536/023.200
NCL    NCLM:  514/012.000
       NCLS:  435/006.000; 435/069.100; 435/183.000; 435/320.100; 435/325.000;
              536/023.200
IC     [7]
       ICM    A61K038-17
       ICS    C12Q001-68; C07H021-04; C12N009-00; C12P021-02; C12N005-06
       IPCI   A61K0038-17 [ICM,7]; C12Q0001-68 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7];
              C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C12N0009-00 [ICS,7]; C12P0021-02 [ICS,7];
              C12N0005-06 [ICS,7]
       IPCR   A61K0038-17 [I,C*]; A61K0038-17 [I,A]; C07H0021-00 [I,C*];
              C07H0021-04 [I,A]; C12N0005-06 [I,C*]; C12N0005-06 [I,A];
              C12N0009-00 [I,C*]; C12N0009-00 [I,A]; C12P0021-02 [I,C*];
              C12P0021-02 [I,A]; C12Q0001-68 [I,C*]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8   ANSWER 128 OF 168  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2003:133545  USPATFULL
TI     Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in
       vitro disintegration test data
IN     Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
       Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI     US 20030091630      A1  20030515
AI     US 2001-14750       A1  20011025 (10)
DT     Utility
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FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1906
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];
A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A];
A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];
A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A];
A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*];
A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A];
A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*];
A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A];
A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*];
A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A];
A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];
A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A];
A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*];
A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A];
A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*];
A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A];
A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*];
A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A];
A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 129 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:133539 USPATFULL
TI Simethicone solid oral dosage form
IN Szymczak, Christopher E., Marlton, NJ, UNITED STATES
Walter, James T., Ambler, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030091624 A1 20030515
US 7101573 B2 20060905
AI US 2001-966441 A1 20010928 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 910
INCL INCLM: 424/465.000
INCLS: 514/063.000; 424/653.000; 424/094.610
NCL NCLM: 424/489.000; 424/465.000
NCLS: 424/464.000; 424/465.000; 424/470.000; 424/494.000; 424/094.610;
424/653.000; 514/063.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K033-24
ICS A61K038-47; A61K031-695; A61K009-68; A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0033-24 [ICM,7]; A61K0038-47 [ICS,7]; A61K0038-43 [ICS,7,C*];
A61K0031-695 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-68 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-20 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-18 [I,A];
A61K0009-26 [I,A]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 130 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:64786 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Barash, Steven C., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20030044907 A1 20030306
AI US 2002-80110 A1 20020222 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-764857, filed on 17 Jan 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-179065P 20000131 (60)
US 2000-180628P 20000204 (60)
US 2000-214886P 20000628 (60)
US 2000-217487P 20000711 (60)
US 2000-225758P 20000814 (60)

US 2000-220963P 20000726 (60)
US 2000-217496P 20000711 (60)
US 2000-225447P 20000814 (60)
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US 2000-225757P 20000814 (60)
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        US 2000-230437P     20000906 (60)
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        US 2000-251988P     20001205 (60)
        US 2000-251030P     20001205 (60)
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        US 2000-256719P     20001205 (60)
        US 2000-250160P     20001201 (60)
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        US 2000-190076P     20000317 (60)
        US 2000-209467P     20000607 (60)
        US 2000-205515P     20000519 (60)
        US 2001-259678P     20010105 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LN.CNT 16956
INCL    INCLM: 435/069.100
        INCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 435/183.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.200
NCL     NCLM:  435/069.100
        NCLS:  435/183.000; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.200
IC      [7]
        ICM    C12N009-00
        ICS    C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06; C07K014-435
        IPCI   C12N0009-00 [ICM,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*];
               C12P0021-02 [ICS,7]; C12N0005-06 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7]
        IPCR   C07H0021-00 [I,C*]; C07H0021-04 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
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C07K0014-435 [I,A]; C12N0005-06 [I,C*]; C12N0005-06 [I,A];
C12N0009-00 [I,C*]; C12N0009-00 [I,A]; C12P0021-02 [I,C*];
C12P0021-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 131 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:23366 USPATFULL
TI Brittle-coating, soft core dosage form
IN Bunick, Frank J., Randolph, NJ, UNITED STATES
Burke, John J., Bensalem, PA, UNITED STATES
Gilmor, Timothy P., Orefield, PA, UNITED STATES
Papalini, Michelle, Bensalem, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030017202 A1 20030123
AI US 2001-896052 A1 20010629 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 758
INCL INCLM: 424/474.000
INCLS: 424/687.000; 424/686.000; 424/690.000; 424/693.000; 514/282.000;
514/649.000; 514/629.000; 514/570.000
NCL NCLM: 424/474.000
NCLS: 424/686.000; 424/687.000; 424/690.000; 424/693.000; 514/282.000;
514/570.000; 514/629.000; 514/649.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-485
ICS A61K031-137; A61K009-28; A61K033-10
IPCI A61K0031-485 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-137 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-28 [ICS,7];
A61K0033-10 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-06 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];
A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A];
A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-30 [I,C*];
A61K0009-34 [I,A]; A61K0009-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-135 [I,C*];
A61K0031-135 [I,A]; A61K0031-137 [I,C*]; A61K0031-137 [I,A];
A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*];
A61K0031-192 [I,A]; A61K0031-4402 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4402 [I,A];
A61K0031-485 [I,C*]; A61K0031-485 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 132 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:346672 USPATFULL
TI Controlled onset and sustained release dosage forms and the preparation
thereof
IN Chhabra, Harinderpal, 10-Landing La., Apt. #9F, New Brunswick, NJ,
United States 08901
Sarkar, Shyamal K., 7- Pineglen Dr., Blauvelt, NY, United States
10913-1150
PI US 6500459 B1 20021231
AI US 1999-358732 19990721 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1711
INCL INCLM: 424/474.000
INCLS: 424/468.000; 424/470.000; 424/472.000; 424/475.000; 514/770.000;
514/772.300; 514/777.000; 514/778.000; 514/779.000; 514/780.000;
514/781.000; 514/782.000
NCL NCLM: 424/474.000
NCLS: 424/468.000; 424/470.000; 424/472.000; 424/475.000; 514/770.000;
514/772.300; 514/777.000; 514/778.000; 514/779.000; 514/780.000;
514/781.000; 514/782.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-24; A61K009-30
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-30 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];
A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A];
A61K0009-30 [I,C*]; A61K0009-30 [I,A]
EXF 424/468; 424/469; 424/470; 424/472; 424/474; 424/475; 424/479; 424/480
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 133 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN

Full Text
AN 2002:340329 USPATFULL
TI Pyrazolopyridines
IN Campbell, Ian Baxter, Stevenage, UNITED KINGDOM
Lambeth, Paul Francis, Stevenage, UNITED KINGDOM
Naylor, Alan, Stevenage, UNITED KINGDOM
Pegg, Neil Anthony, Birmingham, UNITED KINGDOM
PA SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6498166 B1 20021224
WO 2000052008 20000908
AI US 2001-890925 20010830 (9)
WO 1999-EP10263 19991222
PRAI GB 1999-4506 19990227
GB 1999-20904 19990903
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1256
INCL INCLM: 514/300.000
INCLS: 546/121.000
NCL NCLM: 514/300.000
NCLS: 546/121.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-437
ICS C07D471-04; A61P029-00
IPCI A61K0031-437 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4353 [ICM,7,C*]; C07D0471-04 [ICS,7]; C07D0471-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61P0029-00 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]; C07D0471-00 [I,C*]; C07D0471-04 [I,A]
EXF 546/121; 514/300
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 134 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:317440 USPATFULL
TI Substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey Owen, Ashland, MO, United States
PA The Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6489346 B1 20021203
AI US 2000-481207 20000111 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680326, filed on 15 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 3035
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 514/395.000; 546/273.700; 548/307.100
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 514/395.000; 546/273.700; 548/307.100
IC [7]
ICM C07D401-12
ICS A61K031-4439
IPCI C07D0401-12 [ICM,7]; C07D0401-00 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C*]; C07D0401-12 [I,A]
EXF 514/338; 514/395; 546/273.7; 548/307.1
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 135 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:294642 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES

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       Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
       Barash, Steven C., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
PI     US 20020164685      A1  20021107
AI     US 2001-764857      A1  20010117 (9)
PRAI   US 2000-179065P     20000131 (60)
       US 2000-180628P     20000204 (60)
       US 2000-214886P     20000628 (60)
       US 2000-217487P     20000711 (60)
       US 2000-225758P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-220963P     20000726 (60)
       US 2000-217496P     20000711 (60)
       US 2000-225447P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-218290P     20000714 (60)
       US 2000-225757P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-226868P     20000822 (60)
       US 2000-216647P     20000707 (60)
       US 2000-225267P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-216880P     20000707 (60)
       US 2000-225270P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-251869P     20001208 (60)
       US 2000-235834P     20000927 (60)
       US 2000-234274P     20000921 (60)
       US 2000-234223P     20000921 (60)
       US 2000-228924P     20000830 (60)
       US 2000-224518P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-236369P     20000929 (60)
       US 2000-224519P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-220964P     20000726 (60)
       US 2000-241809P     20001020 (60)
       US 2000-249299P     20001117 (60)
       US 2000-236327P     20000929 (60)
       US 2000-241785P     20001020 (60)
       US 2000-244617P     20001101 (60)
       US 2000-225268P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-236368P     20000929 (60)
       US 2000-251856P     20001208 (60)
       US 2000-251868P     20001208 (60)
       US 2000-229344P     20000901 (60)
       US 2000-234997P     20000925 (60)
       US 2000-229343P     20000901 (60)
       US 2000-229345P     20000901 (60)
       US 2000-229287P     20000901 (60)
       US 2000-229513P     20000905 (60)
       US 2000-231413P     20000908 (60)
       US 2000-229509P     20000905 (60)
       US 2000-236367P     20000929 (60)
       US 2000-237039P     20001002 (60)
       US 2000-237038P     20001002 (60)
       US 2000-236370P     20000929 (60)
       US 2000-236802P     20001002 (60)
       US 2000-237037P     20001002 (60)
       US 2000-237040P     20001002 (60)
       US 2000-240960P     20001020 (60)
       US 2000-239935P     20001013 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 16891
INCL   INCLM: 435/069.100
       INCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 536/023.100; 530/350.000
NCL    NCLM:  435/069.100
       NCLS:  435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.100
IC     [7]
       ICM    C07H021-04
       ICS    C12P021-02; C12N005-06; C07K014-435
       IPCI   C07H0021-04 [ICM,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICM,7,C*]; C12P0021-02 [ICS,7];
              C12N0005-06 [ICS,7]; C07K0014-435 [ICS,7]
       IPCR   C07H0021-00 [I,C*]; C07H0021-04 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
              C07K0014-435 [I,A]; C12N0005-06 [I,C*]; C12N0005-06 [I,A];
              C12P0021-02 [I,C*]; C12P0021-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8   ANSWER 136 OF 168  USPATFULL on STN
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Full Text
AN 2002:198631 USPATFULL
TI Bcl-2-like polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
IN Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Duan, D. Roxanne, Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES
Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 20020106731 A1 20020808
AI US 2001-912599 A1 20010726 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US3080, filed on 31 Jan 2001, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 2000-179487P 20000201 (60)
US 2000-180697P 20000207 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 12354
INCL INCLM: 435/069.100
INCLS: 435/006.000; 435/007.230; 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 536/023.200
NCL NCLM: 435/069.100
NCLS: 435/006.000; 435/007.230; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 536/023.200
IC [7]
ICM C12P021-02
ICS C12Q001-68; G01N033-574; C07H021-04
IPCI C12P0021-02 [ICM,7]; C12Q0001-68 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-574 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-47 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 137 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:194583 USPATFULL
TI Gastrointestinal mucosa-adherent pharmaceutical composition
IN Akiyama, Yohko, Ohmihachiman, JAPAN
Nagahara, Naoki, Itami, JAPAN
Kitano, Megumi, Nishinomiya, JAPAN
Nakao, Masafumi, Ikoma, JAPAN
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6428813 B1 20020806
WO 9842311 19981001
AI US 1999-380939 19990910 (9)
WO 1998-JP1284 19980324
19990910 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 1997-71408 19970325
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1428
INCL INCLM: 424/501.000
INCLS: 424/499.000; 424/485.000; 424/487.000
NCL NCLM: 424/501.000
NCLS: 424/485.000; 424/487.000; 424/499.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-10
ICS A61K009-16; A61K047-32; A61K047-38
IPCI A61K0009-10 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-16 [ICS,7]; A61K0047-32 [ICS,7]; A61K0047-38 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-16 [I,C*]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0031-381 [I,C*]; A61K0031-381 [I,A]; A61K0031-422 [I,C*]; A61K0031-422 [I,A]; A61K0031-429 [I,C*]; A61K0031-43 [I,A]; A61K0031-675 [I,C*]; A61K0031-675 [I,A]
EXF 514/345; 514/944; 514/777; 514/781; 514/778; 514/925-27; 424/488; 424/484; 424/489; 424/499; 424/502
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 138 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:165182 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Barash, Steven C., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 20020086811 A1 20020704
US 20030171252 A9 20030911
AI US 2001-764861 A1 20010117 (9)

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PRAI   US 2000-179065P     20000131 (60)
       US 2000-180628P     20000204 (60)
       US 2000-214886P     20000628 (60)
       US 2000-217487P     20000711 (60)
       US 2000-225758P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-220963P     20000726 (60)
       US 2000-217496P     20000711 (60)
       US 2000-225447P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-218290P     20000714 (60)
       US 2000-225757P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-226868P     20000822 (60)
       US 2000-216647P     20000707 (60)
       US 2000-225267P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-216880P     20000707 (60)
       US 2000-225270P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-251869P     20001208 (60)
       US 2000-235834P     20000927 (60)
       US 2000-234274P     20000921 (60)
       US 2000-234223P     20000921 (60)
       US 2000-228924P     20000830 (60)
       US 2000-224518P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-236369P     20000929 (60)
       US 2000-224519P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-220964P     20000726 (60)
       US 2000-241809P     20001020 (60)
       US 2000-249299P     20001117 (60)
       US 2000-236327P     20000929 (60)
       US 2000-241785P     20001020 (60)
       US 2000-244617P     20001101 (60)
       US 2000-225268P     20000814 (60)
       US 2000-236368P     20000929 (60)
       US 2000-251856P     20001208 (60)
       US 2000-251868P     20001208 (60)
       US 2000-229344P     20000901 (60)
       US 2000-234997P     20000925 (60)
       US 2000-229343P     20000901 (60)
       US 2000-229345P     20000901 (60)
       US 2000-229287P     20000901 (60)
       US 2000-229513P     20000905 (60)
       US 2000-231413P     20000908 (60)
       US 2000-229509P     20000905 (60)
       US 2000-236367P     20000929 (60)
       US 2000-237039P     20001002 (60)
       US 2000-237038P     20001002 (60)
       US 2000-236370P     20000929 (60)
       US 2000-236802P     20001002 (60)
       US 2000-237037P     20001002 (60)
       US 2000-237040P     20001002 (60)
       US 2000-240960P     20001020 (60)
       US 2000-239935P     20001013 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 22023
INCL   INCLM: 514/001.000
       INCLS: 435/006.000; 435/069.100; 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 536/023.200
NCL    NCLM:  514/001.000
       NCLS:  435/006.000; 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 536/023.200
IC     [7]
       ICM    A61K031-00
       ICS    C12Q001-68; C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06
       IPCI   A61K0031-00 [ICM,7]; C12Q0001-68 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7];
              C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C12P0021-02 [ICS,7]; C12N0005-06 [ICS,7]
       IPCI-2 A61K0031-00 [ICM,7]; C12Q0001-68 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7];
              C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C12P0021-02 [ICS,7]; C12N0005-06 [ICS,7]
       IPCR   A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; C07H0021-00 [I,C*];
              C07H0021-04 [I,A]; C12N0005-06 [I,C*]; C12N0005-06 [I,A];
              C12P0021-02 [I,C*]; C12P0021-02 [I,A]; C12Q0001-68 [I,C*];
              C12Q0001-68 [I,A]; A61K0038-17 [I,C*]; A61K0038-17 [I,A];
              A61K0048-00 [I,C*]; A61K0048-00 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
              C07K0014-435 [I,A]; C07K0014-47 [I,A]; C07K0014-575 [I,A];
              C12N0009-00 [I,C*]; C12N0009-00 [I,A]; C12N0009-64 [I,C*];
              C12N0009-64 [I,A]
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 139 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:85601 USPATFULL
TI Novel substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PI US 20020045646 A1 20020418
US 6645988 B2 20031111
AI US 2001-901942 A1 20010709 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3881
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 514/395.000; 546/273.700; 548/307.100
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-198 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-522 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0033-06 [I,A]; A61K0036-00 [I,C*]; A61K0036-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-82 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 140 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:84923 USPATFULL
TI Encapsulation products for controlled or extended release
IN Cherukuri, S. Rao, Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES
Ravelli, Vittorino, Milano, ITALY
PI US 20020044962 A1 20020418
AI US 2001-982092 A1 20011019 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-587971, filed on 6 Jun 2000, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-308568P 20010731 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1311
INCL INCLM: 424/459.000
INCLS: 424/461.000
NCL NCLM: 424/459.000
NCLS: 424/461.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-56
ICS A61K009-60; A61K009-62
IPCI A61K0009-56 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-60 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-62 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-52 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A21D0013-00 [I,C*]; A21D0013-08 [I,A]; A23G0003-00 [I,C*]; A23G0003-00 [I,A]; A23G0003-34 [I,C*]; A23G0003-34 [I,A]; A23G0003-36 [I,A]; A23G0003-54 [I,A]; A23G0004-00 [I,C*]; A23G0004-00 [I,A]; A23G0004-06 [I,C*]; A23G0004-06 [I,A]; A23G0004-12 [I,A]; A23G0004-18 [I,C*]; A23G0004-20 [I,A]; A23L0001-22 [I,C*]; A23L0001-22 [I,A]; A23L0002-385 [I,C*]; A23L0002-395 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*]; A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0009-60 [I,A]; A61K0009-62 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 141 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:72460 USPATFULL

TI STABILIZED COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING BENZIMIDAZOLE-TYPE COMPOUNDS
IN UKAI, KOJI, GIFU, JAPAN
ICHIKAWA, MASAKI, IBARAKI, JAPAN
KATO, TAKASHI, AICHI, JAPAN
SUGAYA, YUKIKO, IBARAKI, JAPAN
SUZUKI, YASUYUKI, IBARAKI, JAPAN
AOKI, SHIGERU, GIFU, JAPAN
KATO, AKIRA, IBARAKI, JAPAN
KAWAMURA, MASAO, SAITAMA, JAPAN
FUJIOKA, SATOSHI, AICHI, JAPAN
PI US 20020039597 A1 20020404
AI US 2000-462633 A1 20000127 (9)
WO 1999-JP2098 19990420
PRAI JP 1998-109288 19980420
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 823
INCL INCLM: 424/490.000
NCL NCLM: 424/490.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-50
ICS A61K009-16
IPCI A61K0009-50 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-16 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4184 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 142 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:185225 USPATFULL
TI Mucoadhesive granules of carbomer suitable for oral administration of drugs
IN Dettmar, Peter William, Patrington, United Kingdom
Dickson, Paul Andrew, Hull, United Kingdom
Hampson, Frank Chadwick, Hedon, United Kingdom
Jollife, Ian Gordon, Cottingham, United Kingdom
Peers, William, Sproatley, United Kingdom
PA Reckitt Benckiser Healthcare (UK) Limited, Slough, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6306789 B1 20011023
AI US 1999-416400 19991012 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1996-614302, filed on 12 Mar 1996, now abandoned
PRAI GB 1995-5032 19950313
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 607
INCL INCLM: 501/490.000
INCLS: 424/487.000
NCL NCLM: 424/490.000
NCLS: 424/487.000; 424/501.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-50
IPCI A61K0009-50 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-16 [I,C*];
A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A];
A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-195 [I,A]; A61K0031-66 [I,C*];
A61K0031-66 [I,A]
EXF 424/490; 424/501; 424/487; 514/819; 514/926-27; 514/772.6; 264/5-6
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 143 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:128849 USPATFULL
TI Anti-ulcer composition
IN Santar, Ivan, Predklasteri, Canal Zone
Kiss, Frantisek, Brno, Canal Zone
Briestensky, Jiri, Cernilov, Canal Zone
PI US 20010012837 A1 20010809
AI US 2001-764347 A1 20010119 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1999-IE68, filed on 21 Jul 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI IE 1998-594 19980721
IE 1998-595 19980721

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       IE 1998-596         19980721
       IE 1998-597         19980721
       IE 1998-598         19980721
       IE 1998-599         19980721
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1127
INCL   INCLM: 514/054.000
       INCLS: 514/002.000; 514/055.000
NCL    NCLM:  514/054.000
       NCLS:  514/002.000; 514/055.000
IC     [7]
       ICM    A61K031-715
       IPCI   A61K0031-715 [ICM,7]
       IPCR   A01N0043-02 [I,C*]; A01N0043-04 [I,A]; A61C0008-00 [I,A];
              A61C0008-00 [I,C*]; A61K0006-02 [I,C*]; A61K0006-097 [I,A];
              A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-02 [I,A];
              A61K0009-02 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C*];
              A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0009-16 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A];
              A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];
              A61K0009-50 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [I,C*]; A61K0009-52 [I,A];
              A61K0009-52 [I,C*]; A61K0009-64 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,A];
              A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4164 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*];
              A61K0031-70 [I,A]; A61K0031-70 [I,C*]; A61K0031-7042 [I,C*];
              A61K0031-7048 [I,A]; A61K0031-715 [I,A]; A61K0031-715 [I,C*];
              A61K0031-716 [I,C*]; A61K0031-717 [I,A]; A61K0031-718 [I,A];
              A61K0031-74 [I,C*]; A61K0031-78 [I,A]; A61K0031-785 [I,A];
              A61K0038-00 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [I,C*]; A61K0038-16 [I,A];
              A61K0038-16 [I,C*]; A61K0047-16 [I,C*]; A61K0047-18 [I,A];
              A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A];
              A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*];
              A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61L0015-16 [I,A];
              A61L0015-16 [I,C*]; A61L0015-28 [I,A]; A61L0027-00 [I,A];
              A61L0027-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A];
              A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-06 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [N,C*];
              A61P0007-04 [N,A]; A61P0011-00 [N,A]; A61P0011-00 [N,C*];
              A61P0017-00 [N,A]; A61P0017-00 [N,C*]; A61P0031-00 [N,C*];
              A61P0031-04 [N,A]; A61P0031-12 [N,A]; A61P0035-00 [N,A];
              A61P0035-00 [N,C*]; C01D0015-00 [I,C*]; C01D0015-08 [I,A]; C08B
              [I,S]; C08B0015-00 [I,A]; C08B0015-00 [I,C*]; C08B0031-00 [I,A];
              C08B0031-00 [I,C*]; C08B0037-00 [I,A]; C08B0037-00 [I,C*];
              C08J0005-04 [I,C*]; C08J0005-10 [I,A]; C08J0009-00 [I,A];
              C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08L0001-00 [I,A]; C08L0001-00 [I,C*];
              C08L0003-00 [I,A]; C08L0003-00 [I,C*]; C08L0005-00 [I,A];
              C08L0005-00 [I,C*]; C08L0089-00 [I,A]; C08L0089-00 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8   ANSWER 144 OF 168  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2001:123317  USPATFULL
TI     Rapidly disintegrable solid preparation
IN     Shimizu, Toshihiro, Hyogo, Japan
       Sugaya, Masae, Osaka, Japan
       Nakano, Yoshinori, Hyogo, Japan
PI     US 20010010825      A1  20010802
       US 7070805          B2  20060704
AI     US 2001-800839      A1  20010307 (9)
RLI    Division of Ser. No. US 1999-403429, filed on 20 Oct 1999, PENDING A 371
       of International Ser. No. WO 1999-JP4015, filed on 27 Jul 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI   JP 1998-213049      19980728
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1509
INCL   INCLM: 424/465.000
       INCLS: 514/057.000
NCL    NCLM:  424/466.000; 424/465.000
       NCLS:  424/464.000; 514/057.000
IC     [7]
       ICM    A61K009-20
       ICS    A61K031-717
       IPCI   A61K0009-20 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-717 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-716
              [ICS,7,C*]
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IPCI-2 A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-716 [I,C*]; A61K0031-717 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 145 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:93524 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical **antacid**
IN Klokkers, Karin, Holzkirchen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kutschera, Marion, Holzkirchen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Fischer, Wilfried, Holzkirchen, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Hexal AG, Holzkirchen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6248758 B1 20010619
WO 9840069 19980917
AI US 1999-319895 19990908 (9)
WO 1998-EP1478 19980313
19990908 PCT 371 date
19990908 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI EP 1997-104200 19970313
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 520
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 546/273.700; 424/475.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 424/475.000; 546/273.700
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS A61K031-4184; A61K009-16; A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0031-4184 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4164 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0009-16 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-20 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0047-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-48 [I,C*]
EXF 514/338; 424/475; 546/273.7
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 146 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:67211 USPATFULL
TI Orally administered pharmaceutical formulations of benzimidazole derivatives and the method of preparing the same
IN Lee, Fang-Yu, Taichung, Taiwan, Province of China
Chen, Shan-chiung, Taichung, Taiwan, Province of China
Kuo, Han-Chiang, Taichung, Taiwan, Province of China
PA Carlsbad Technology, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6228400 B1 20010508
AI US 2000-488406 20000119 (9)
PRAI US 1999-156394P 19990928 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 752
INCL INCLM: 424/489.000
INCLS: 424/451.000; 424/452.000; 424/490.000; 424/493.000; 424/494.000; 514/277.000; 514/336.000; 514/337.000; 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 424/489.000
NCLS: 424/451.000; 424/452.000; 424/490.000; 424/493.000; 424/494.000; 514/277.000; 514/336.000; 514/337.000; 514/338.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-14
ICS A61K009-48; A61K009-16; A01N043-40
IPCI A61K0009-14 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-48 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-16 [ICS,7]; A01N0043-40 [ICS,7]; A01N0043-34 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-50 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
EXF 514/277; 514/336; 514/337; 514/338; 424/451; 424/452; 424/489; 424/490; 424/493; 424/494
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 147 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN

Full Text
AN 2000:18472 USPATFULL
TI Gastroprotective flavone/flavanone compounds with therapeutic effect on inflammatory bowel disease
IN Yoo, Moohi, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Son, Mi Won, Kyoungki-do, Korea, Republic of
Kim, Ik Yon, Kyoungki-do, Korea, Republic of
Kim, Won Bae, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Kim, Soon Hoe, Kyoungki-do, Korea, Republic of
Lee, Sang Deuk, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Lim, Geun Jho, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Lim, Joong In, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Ahn, Byoung Ok, Kyunggi-do, Korea, Republic of
Baik, Nam Gi, Kyoungki-do, Korea, Republic of
Kim, Dong Sung, Kyoungki-do, Korea, Republic of
Oh, Tae Young, Kyunggi-do, Korea, Republic of
Ryu, Byung Kwon, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Yang, Jae Sung, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Shin, Hee Chan, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
PA Dong a Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Korea, Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6025387 20000215
WO 9804541 19980205
AI US 1999-214889 19990114 (9)
WO 1997-KR144 19970725
19990114 PCT 371 date
19990114 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI KR 1996-30494 19960725
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1562
INCL INCLM: 514/457.000
INCLS: 549/288.000; 549/289.000
NCL NCLM: 514/457.000
NCLS: 549/288.000; 549/289.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-365
ICS C07D311-30; C07D311-32
IPCI A61K0031-365 [ICM,7]; C07D0311-30 [ICS,7]; C07D0311-32 [ICS,7]; C07D0311-00 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR C07D0311-74 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-352 [I,C*]; A61K0031-352 [I,A]; A61K0031-353 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-00 [I,A]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-12 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]; C07D0311-00 [I,C*]; C07D0311-30 [I,A]; C07D0311-32 [I,A]
EXF 514/457; 549/289; 549/288
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 148 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1998:153882 USPATFULL
TI Oral composition of fumagillol derivative
IN Yanai, Shigeo, Himeji, Japan
Sudo, Katsuichi, Takatsuki, Japan
Akiyama, Yohko, Ohmihachiman, Japan
Nagahara, Naoki, Itami, Japan
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5846562 19981208
AI US 1997-831490 19970328 (8)
PRAI JP 1996-78896 19960401
JP 1996-159654 19960620
JP 1996-187387 19960717
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1307
INCL INCLM: 424/451.000
INCLS: 424/439.000; 424/463.000; 424/489.000; 514/475.000
NCL NCLM: 424/451.000
NCLS: 424/439.000; 424/463.000; 424/489.000; 514/475.000; 977/797.000; 977/906.000; 977/915.000
IC [6]

ICM A61K009-48
IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,6]
IPCR A61K0009-16 [I,C*]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*];
A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [I,C*]; A61K0009-50 [I,A];
A61K0009-52 [I,C*]; A61K0009-52 [I,A]; A61K0031-336 [I,C*];
A61K0031-336 [I,A]; A61K0031-381 [I,C*]; A61K0031-381 [I,A]
EXF 424/438-439; 424/451; 424/452; 424/455-465; 424/474; 424/475-482;
424/489-502
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 149 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1998:147626 USPATFULL
TI Phosphorylamides, their preparation and use
IN Oi, Satoru, Nara, Japan
Nagaya, Hideaki, Osaka, Japan
Inatomi, Nobuhiro, Osaka, Japan
Nakao, Masafumi, Ikoma, Japan
Yukimasa, Hidefumi, Nara, Japan
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5840917 19981124
WO 9711705 19970403
AI US 1996-750087 19961206 (8)
WO 1996-JP2769 19960925
19961206 PCT 371 date
19961206 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI JP 1995-247929 19950926
JP 1996-47454 19960305
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 6063
INCL INCLM: 549/006.000
INCLS: 549/218.000; 549/220.000; 558/185.000; 558/199.000; 558/200.000;
548/309.400; 548/180.000; 548/217.000; 514/448.000; 514/468.000;
514/471.000; 514/120.000; 514/137.000; 514/394.000; 514/367.000;
514/375.000
NCL NCLM: 549/006.000
NCLS: 548/180.000; 548/217.000; 548/309.400; 549/218.000; 549/220.000;
558/185.000; 558/199.000; 558/200.000
IC [6]
ICM C07D333-00
ICS C07F009-06; A61K031-38; A61K031-34
IPCI C07D0333-00 [ICM,6]; C07F0009-06 [ICS,6]; C07F0009-00 [ICS,6,C*];
A61K0031-38 [ICS,6]; A61K0031-34 [ICS,6]
IPCR C07F0009-00 [I,C*]; C07F0009-22 [I,A]; C07F0009-6506 [I,A];
C07F0009-653 [I,A]; C07F0009-6541 [I,A]; C07F0009-655 [I,A];
C07F0009-6553 [I,A]
EXF 549/6; 549/218; 514/448; 514/461; 514/471; 514/120; 514/137; 514/394;
514/367; 514/375; 558/185; 558/199; 558/200; 548/309.4; 548/180; 548/217
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 150 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1998:147452 USPATFULL
TI **Omeprazole** solution and method for using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey Owen, Columbia, MO, United States
PA The Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 5840737 19981124
AI US 1996-680376 19960715 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1471
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
IC [6]
ICM A61K031-44
IPCI A61K0031-44 [ICM,6]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*];
A61K0047-02 [I,A]
EXF 514/338
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 151 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1998:127937 USPATFULL
TI Effervescent composition and its production
IN Shimizu, Toshihiro, Hyogo, Japan
Tabata, Tetsuro, Osaka, Japan
Kikuta, Junichi, Osaka, Japan
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5824339 19981020
AI US 1996-708663 19960905 (8)
PRAI JP 1995-257064 19950908
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 852
INCL INCLM: 424/466.000
INCLS: 424/465.000; 427/002.140; 427/002.210
NCL NCLM: 424/466.000
NCLS: 424/465.000; 427/002.140; 427/002.210
IC [6]
ICM A61K009-46
IPCI A61K0009-46 [ICM,6]
IPCR A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]
EXF 424/466; 424/465; 427/2.14; 427/2.21
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 152 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1998:122099 USPATFULL
TI Multiple unit tableted dosage form of **omeprazole**
IN Bergstrand, Pontus John Arvid, Goteborg, Sweden
Lovgren, Kurt Ingmar, Molndal, Sweden
PA Astra Aktiebolag, Sodertalje, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5817338 19981006
WO 9601623 19960125
AI US 1995-454395 19950620 (8)
WO 1995-SE677 19950607
19950620 PCT 371 date
19950620 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI SE 1994-2432 19940708
SE 1994-2433 19940708
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1121
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
INCLS: 424/465.000; 424/467.000; 424/469.000; 424/490.000; 424/475.000; 514/925.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
NCLS: 424/465.000; 424/467.000; 424/469.000; 424/475.000; 424/490.000; 514/925.000
IC [6]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-30
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,6]; A61K0009-30 [ICS,6]
IPCR A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-26 [I,C*]; A61K0009-26 [I,A]; A61K0009-30 [I,C*]; A61K0009-30 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4184 [I,A]; A61K0031-44 [I,C*]; A61K0031-44 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61K0009-26 [I,C*]; A61K0009-26 [I,A]
EXF 424/465; 424/464; 424/468; 424/469; 424/470; 424/461; 424/462; 424/479; 424/480; 424/482; 424/493; 424/494; 424/497; 424/490
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 153 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1998:1483 USPATFULL
TI Controlled release formulation for poorly soluble basic drugs
IN Broad, Neville W., Kent, England
Carmody, Alan F., Kent, England

Feely, Liam C., Kent, England
Withers, Brian C., Kent, England
PA Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5705190 19980106
AI US 1995-574877 19951219 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 467
INCL INCLM: 424/465.000
INCLS: 424/484.000; 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/465.000
NCLS: 424/468.000; 424/484.000
IC [6]
ICM A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0009-20 [ICM,6]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];
A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-165 [I,C*]; A61K0031-165 [I,A];
A61K0031-403 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4045 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4164 [I,A]; A61K0031-551 [I,C*]; A61K0031-5513 [I,A];
A61K0047-12 [I,C*]; A61K0047-12 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*];
A61K0047-36 [I,A]
EXF 424/78.08; 424/484; 424/486; 424/464; 424/465; 424/468
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 154 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 96:114021 USPATFULL
TI Antiulcer compounds having a substituted alkynyl or quinoxaline nucleus and methods of making thereof
IN Niho, Takeshi, Tokyo, Japan
Yamamoto, Ichiro, Tokyo, Japan
Mochizuki, Hidenori, Tokyo, Japan
Kimura, Ikuo, Ibaraki, Japan
Imai, Akihiro, Ibaraki, Japan
Nakase, Tetsuyuki, Ibaraki, Japan
PA Mochida Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
Hodogaya Chemical Co. Ltd., Kanagawa, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5583227 19961210
AI US 1995-458871 19950602 (8)
PRAI JP 1994-122898 19940603
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 3344
INCL INCLM: 544/353.000
INCLS: 544/354.000; 544/355.000; 544/356.000
NCL NCLM: 544/353.000
NCLS: 544/354.000; 544/355.000; 544/356.000
IC [6]
ICM C07D241-42
ICS A61K031-33
IPCI C07D0241-42 [ICM,6]; C07D0241-00 [ICM,6,C*]; A61K0031-33 [ICS,6]
IPCR C07D0241-00 [I,C*]; C07D0241-24 [I,A]; C07D0241-42 [I,A];
C07D0241-44 [I,A]
EXF 544/353; 544/354; 544/355; 544/356; 514/249
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 155 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 95:92530 USPATFULL
TI Oral vehicle compositions
IN Singh, Nikhilesh N., Mason, OH, United States
Carella, Anne M., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Smith, Ronald L., West Chester, OH, United States
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5458879 19951017
AI US 1994-316172 19940930 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-205665, filed on 3 Mar 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 790

INCL INCLM: 424/400.000
INCLS: 424/484.000; 424/486.000; 514/772.000; 514/772.200; 514/772.300; 514/772.500; 514/772.600; 514/781.000
NCL NCLM: 424/400.000
NCLS: 424/484.000; 424/486.000; 514/772.000; 514/772.200; 514/772.300; 514/772.500; 514/772.600; 514/781.000
IC [6]
ICM A61K009-08
IPCI A61K0009-08 [ICM,6]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]
EXF 424/400; 424/486; 424/484; 514/772; 514/772.2; 514/772.3; 514/772.5; 514/772.6; 514/781
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 156 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:118351 USPAT2
TI Fused-ring pyridine derivative, process for producing the same, and use
IN Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Osaka, JAPAN
Aikawa, Katsuji, Osaka, JAPAN
Kanzaki, Naoyuki, Osaka, JAPAN
Baba, Masanori, Kagoshima, JAPAN
PA Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Ltd, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 7288654 B2 20071030
WO 2004069833 20040819
AI US 2004-544435 20040205 (10)
WO 2004-JP1169 20040205
20050901 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2003-31036 20030207
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 3946
INCL INCLM: 546/113.000
NCL NCLM: 546/113.000; 514/215.000
NCLS: 514/227.800; 514/234.200; 514/253.040; 514/301.000; 514/302.000; 540/576.000; 544/060.000; 544/125.000; 544/362.000; 546/114.000; 546/115.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61K0031-541 [I,A]; A61K0031-5377 [I,A]; A61K0031-5375 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-4743 [I,A]; A61K0031-4741 [I,A]; A61K0031-4738 [I,C*]; C07D0498-02 [I,A]; C07D0498-00 [I,C*]; C07D0491-02 [I,A]; C07D0491-00 [I,C*]; C07D0471-02 [I,A]; C07D0471-00 [I,C*]
IPCI-2 C07D0471-02 [I,A]; C07D0471-00 [I,C*]
IPCR C07D0471-00 [I,C]; C07D0471-02 [I,A]; A61K0031-55 [I,C*]; A61K0031-55 [I,A]; A61P0009-00 [I,C*]; A61P0009-00 [I,A]; A61P0009-10 [I,A]; A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-12 [I,A]; A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61P0037-00 [I,C*]; A61P0037-02 [I,A]; A61P0037-04 [I,A]; A61P0037-06 [I,A]; A61P0037-08 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]; C07D0471-04 [I,A]
EXF 546/113
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 157 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:305894 USPAT2
TI Albumin fusion proteins
IN Ballance, David J., Berwyn, PA, UNITED STATES
Sleep, Darrell, West Bridgford, UNITED KINGDOM
Prior, Christopher P., Rosemont, PA, UNITED STATES
Sadeghi, Homayoun, Doylestown, PA, UNITED STATES
Turner, Andrew J., King of Prussia, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
Delta Biotechnology Limited, Nottingham, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 7482013 B2 20090127
AI US 2005-78914 20050314 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-832501, filed on 12 Apr 2001, ABANDONED
PRAI US 2000-256931P 20001221 (60)
US 2000-199384P 20000425 (60)

PI US 2000-229358P 20000412 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 15247
INCL INCLM: 424/192.100
INCLS: 435/007.100; 435/069.700; 530/350.000
NCL NCLM: 424/192.100
NCLS: 435/007.100; 435/069.700; 530/350.000
IC IPCI A61K0038-38 [ICM,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*];
C12P0021-06 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 A61K0039-00 [I,A]
IPCR C12N0015-09 [I,C*]; C12N0015-09 [I,A]; A61K0035-12 [I,C*];
A61K0035-12 [I,A]; A61K0035-66 [I,C*]; A61K0035-76 [I,A];
A61K0038-00 [I,C*]; A61K0038-00 [I,A]; A61K0038-21 [I,C*];
A61K0038-21 [I,A]; A61K0038-22 [I,C*]; A61K0038-22 [I,A];
A61K0038-23 [I,C*]; A61K0038-23 [I,A]; A61K0038-27 [I,C*];
A61K0038-27 [I,A]; A61K0038-28 [I,C*]; A61K0038-28 [I,A];
A61K0038-43 [I,C*]; A61K0038-43 [I,A]; A61K0038-46 [I,A];
A61K0038-48 [I,A]; A61K0038-55 [I,C*]; A61K0038-55 [I,A];
A61K0039-395 [I,C*]; A61K0039-395 [I,A]; A61K0047-42 [I,C*];
A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61K0047-48 [I,C*]; A61K0047-48 [I,A];
A61K0048-00 [I,C*]; A61K0048-00 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*];
A61P0001-00 [I,A]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-16 [I,A];
A61P0001-18 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A];
A61P0003-14 [I,A]; A61P0005-00 [I,C*]; A61P0005-00 [I,A];
A61P0005-10 [I,A]; A61P0005-14 [I,A]; A61P0005-40 [I,A];
A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-00 [I,A]; A61P0007-04 [I,A];
A61P0007-06 [I,A]; A61P0009-00 [I,C*]; A61P0009-00 [I,A];
A61P0009-06 [I,A]; A61P0009-10 [I,A]; A61P0009-12 [I,A];
A61P0011-00 [I,C*]; A61P0011-00 [I,A]; A61P0011-06 [I,A];
A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-00 [I,A]; A61P0013-02 [I,A];
A61P0013-08 [I,A]; A61P0013-12 [I,A]; A61P0015-00 [I,C*];
A61P0015-00 [I,A]; A61P0015-08 [I,A]; A61P0015-10 [I,A];
A61P0015-18 [I,A]; A61P0017-00 [I,C*]; A61P0017-00 [I,A];
A61P0017-02 [I,A]; A61P0017-06 [I,A]; A61P0017-12 [I,A];
A61P0017-14 [I,A]; A61P0019-00 [I,C*]; A61P0019-00 [I,A];
A61P0019-02 [I,A]; A61P0019-08 [I,A]; A61P0019-10 [I,A];
A61P0021-00 [I,C*]; A61P0021-00 [I,A]; A61P0021-04 [I,A];
A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-00 [I,A]; A61P0025-02 [I,A];
A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0025-16 [I,A]; A61P0025-28 [I,A];
A61P0027-00 [I,C*]; A61P0027-02 [I,A]; A61P0029-00 [I,C*];
A61P0029-00 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-00 [I,A];
A61P0031-12 [I,A]; A61P0031-14 [I,A]; A61P0031-16 [I,A];
A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61P0031-20 [I,A]; A61P0031-22 [I,A];
A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-02 [I,A]; A61P0033-06 [I,A];
A61P0033-12 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A];
A61P0035-02 [I,A]; A61P0035-04 [I,A]; A61P0037-00 [I,C*];
A61P0037-00 [I,A]; A61P0037-02 [I,A]; A61P0037-04 [I,A];
A61P0037-06 [I,A]; A61P0037-08 [I,A]; A61P0039-00 [I,C*];
A61P0039-02 [I,A]; A61P0041-00 [I,C*]; A61P0041-00 [I,A];
A61P0043-00 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07K0014-47 [I,A]; C07K0014-55 [I,A]; C07K0014-56 [I,A];
C07K0014-565 [I,A]; C07K0014-585 [I,A]; C07K0014-60 [I,A];
C07K0014-61 [I,A]; C07K0014-62 [I,A]; C07K0014-635 [I,A];
C07K0014-65 [I,A]; C07K0014-705 [I,A]; C07K0014-715 [I,A];
C07K0014-745 [I,A]; C07K0014-75 [I,A]; C07K0014-76 [I,A];
C07K0014-765 [I,A]; C07K0014-81 [I,C*]; C07K0014-81 [I,A];
C07K0016-00 [I,C*]; C07K0016-00 [I,A]; C07K0019-00 [I,C*];
C07K0019-00 [I,A]; C12N0001-15 [I,C*]; C12N0001-15 [I,A];
C12N0001-19 [I,C*]; C12N0001-19 [I,A]; C12N0001-21 [I,C*];
C12N0001-21 [I,A]; C12N0005-10 [I,C*]; C12N0005-10 [I,A];
C12N0009-14 [I,C*]; C12N0009-14 [I,A]; C12N0009-74 [I,C*];
C12N0009-74 [I,A]; C12N0009-99 [I,C*]; C12N0009-99 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 158 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:335734 USPAT2
TI Nitrosated and nitrosylated proton pump inhibitors, compositions and methods of use
IN Garvey, David S., Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Letts, L. Gordon, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES

Richardson, Stewart K., Tolland, CT, UNITED STATES
Tam, Sang William, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Wang, Tiansheng, Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
PA Nitromed, Inc., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 7332505 B2 20080219
AI US 2004-866303 20040614 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-512829, filed on 25 Feb 2000, Pat. No. US 6852739
PRAI US 1999-122111P 19990226 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 2830
INCL INCLM: 514/303.000
INCLS: 514/338.000; 514/395.000; 546/118.000; 546/273.700; 548/307.100
NCL NCLM: 514/303.000; 514/338.000
NCLS: 514/338.000; 514/395.000; 546/118.000; 546/273.700; 548/307.100; 546/272.700
IC IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; C07D0043-14 [ICS,7]; C07D0043-02 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 C07D0471-04 [I,A]; C07D0471-00 [I,C*]; C07D0401-12 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-437 [I,A]; A61K0031-4353 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4184 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]
IPCR C07D0471-00 [I,C]; C07D0471-04 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C]; A61K0031-4184 [I,A]; A61K0031-433 [I,C*]; A61K0031-433 [I,A]; A61K0031-4353 [I,C]; A61K0031-437 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-444 [I,A]; A61K0031-4706 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4706 [I,A]; A61K0031-506 [I,C*]; A61K0031-506 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C]; C07D0401-12 [I,A]
EXF 546/118; 546/273.7; 548/307.1; 514/303; 514/338; 514/395
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 159 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:328051 USPAT2
TI Bicyclic compound, production and use thereof
IN Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Amagasaki, JAPAN
Baba, Masanori, Kagoshima, JAPAN
Aikawa, Katsuji, Takatsuki, JAPAN
Kanzaki, Naoyuki, Ibaraki, JAPAN
Seto, Masaki, Ibaraki, JAPAN
Iizawa, Yuji, Muko, JAPAN
PA Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 7371772 B2 20080513
WO 2003014105 20030220
AI US 2002-484762 20020807 (10)
WO 2002-JP8043 20020807
20040123 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2001-240750 20010808
JP 2002-66809 20020312
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 6150
INCL INCLM: 514/383.000
INCLS: 514/397.000; 514/459.000; 540/476.000
NCL NCLM: 514/383.000; 514/248.000
NCLS: 514/397.000; 514/459.000; 540/476.000; 544/236.000
IC IPCI C07D0487-02 [ICM,7]; C07D0487-00 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-335 [I,A]; A61K0031-395 [I,A]; A61K0031-4178 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4196 [I,A]; C07D0313-20 [I,A]; C07D0313-00 [I,C*]; C07D0225-06 [I,A]; C07D0225-00 [I,C*]; C07D0403-12 [I,A]; C07D0405-14 [I,A]; C07D0405-00 [I,C*]; C07D0403-14 [I,A]; C07D0403-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61P0031-00 [I,C]; A61P0031-18 [I,A]; A61K0031-335 [I,C]; A61K0031-335 [I,A]; A61K0031-395 [I,C]; A61K0031-395 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C]; A61K0031-4178 [I,A]; A61K0031-4196 [I,C]; A61K0031-4196 [I,A]; C07D0225-00 [I,C]; C07D0225-06 [I,A]; C07D0313-00 [I,C]; C07D0313-20 [I,A]; C07D0403-00 [I,C]; C07D0403-12 [I,A]; C07D0403-14 [I,A]; C07D0405-00 [I,C]; C07D0405-12 [I,A]; C07D0405-14 [I,A]; C07D0407-00 [I,C*];

C07D0407-12 [I,A]
EXF 514/383; 514/397; 514/459; 540/476
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 160 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:246643 USPAT2
TI Protease composition and method for treating a digestive disorder
IN Davidson, John G., Kissee Mills, MO, UNITED STATES
Medhekar, Rohit, Springfield, MO, UNITED STATES
Moore, Jeremy, Springfield, MO, UNITED STATES
Paydon, Ken, Forsyth, MO, UNITED STATES
Marr, Steve, Forsyth, MO, UNITED STATES
PA National Enzyme Company, Forsyth, MO, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 7067124 B2 20060627
AI US 2003-249303 20030328 (10)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 927
INCL INCLM: 424/094.200
INCLS: 424/094.600; 424/094.630
NCL NCLM: 424/094.200
NCLS: 424/094.600; 424/094.630; 424/687.000; 514/338.000
IC IPCI A61K0038-54 [ICM,7]; A61K0038-48 [ICS,7]; A61K0038-43 [ICS,7,C*];
A61K0033-10 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-06 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-4439
[ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61K0038-54 [I,A]; A61K0038-43 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*];
A61K0033-10 [I,A]; A61K0038-43 [I,C*]; A61K0038-48 [I,A];
A61K0038-54 [I,A]; A61K0038-43 [I,C]; A61K0038-54 [I,A]
EXF 424/94.2; 424/94.63; 424/94.6
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 161 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:76240 USPAT2
TI Substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey Owen, Ashland, MO, UNITED STATES
PA Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, UNITED STATES
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 7399772 B2 20080715
AI US 2003-641732 20030815 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-68437, filed on 5 Feb 2002, ABANDONED
Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, Pat. No.
US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30
Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376,
filed on 15 Jul 1996, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 2575
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 514/395.000; 546/273.700; 548/307.100
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000; 424/729.000
NCLS: 514/395.000; 546/273.700; 548/307.100; 424/747.000; 424/776.000;
514/263.320
IC IPCI A61K0035-78 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-522 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-519
[ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; C07D0401-12 [I,A];
C07D0401-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*];
A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A];
A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*];
A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A];
A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];
A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-185 [I,A];
A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-74 [I,A]; A61K0036-82 [I,A];
A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*];
A61K0047-02 [I,A]
EXF 514/338; 514/395; 546/273.7; 548/307.1
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 162 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:271551 USPAT2
TI Substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and methods of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, United States
PA The Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6699885 B2 20040302
AI US 2002-54350 20020119 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-901942, filed on 9 Jul 2001 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, now patented, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 5303
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 514/395.000; 424/717.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 424/717.000; 514/395.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-185 [I,A]; A61K0036-42 [I,A]; A61K0036-48 [I,A]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-88 [I,C*]; A61K0036-898 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-02 [I,A]
EXF 514/338; 514/395
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 163 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:207945 USPAT2
TI Substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, United States
PA The Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6780882 B2 20040824
AI US 2002-260132 20020930 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000, now patented, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5840737
PRAI US 1996-9608P 19960104 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 2883
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 424/717.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000; 514/263.320
NCLS: 424/717.000; 424/747.000; 424/776.000; 514/561.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
IPCI A61K0031-522 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-519 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0035-78 [ICS,7]; A61K0033-00 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-198 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-185 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*];

A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A];
A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-198 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-522 [I,A];
A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*];
A61K0033-06 [I,A]; A61K0036-00 [I,C*]; A61K0036-00 [I,A];
A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-82 [I,A];
A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*];
A61K0047-02 [I,A]
EXF 514/338
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 164 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:159923 USPAT2
TI Pyrimidine derivatives as selective inhibitors of COX-2
IN Carter, Malcolm Clive, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Naylor, Alan, Stevenage, UNITED KINGDOM
Payne, Jeremy John, Stevenage, UNITED KINGDOM
Pegg, Neil Anthony, Sandy, UNITED KINGDOM
PA SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6780870 B2 20040824
WO 2001058881 20010816
AI US 2002-182788 20020731 (10)
WO 2001-GB511 20010208
PRAI GB 2000-3224 20000211
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1054
INCL INCLM: 514/275.000
INCLS: 544/330.000; 544/331.000; 544/332.000
NCL NCLM: 514/275.000
NCLS: 544/330.000; 544/331.000; 544/332.000
IC [7]
ICM C07D239-42
ICS C07D401-12; A61K031-505
IPCI A61K0031-505 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-506 [ICS,7]; C07D0043-02 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 C07D0239-42 [ICM,7]; C07D0239-00 [ICM,7,C*]; C07D0401-12 [ICS,7];
C07D0401-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-505 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0031-505 [I,C*]; A61K0031-505 [I,A]; A61K0031-506 [I,C*];
A61K0031-506 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-16 [I,A];
A61P0011-00 [I,C*]; A61P0011-00 [I,A]; A61P0017-00 [I,C*];
A61P0017-00 [I,A]; A61P0019-00 [I,C*]; A61P0019-00 [I,A];
A61P0019-02 [I,A]; A61P0021-00 [I,C*]; A61P0021-00 [I,A];
A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-04 [I,A];
A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A];
A61P0029-02 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-12 [I,A];
A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]; A61P0039-00 [I,C*];
A61P0039-06 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A];
C07D0239-00 [I,C*]; C07D0239-42 [I,A]; C07D0401-00 [I,C*];
C07D0401-12 [I,A]; C07D0403-00 [I,C*]; C07D0403-12 [I,A];
C07D0405-00 [I,C*]; C07D0405-12 [I,A]; C07D0409-00 [I,C*];
C07D0409-12 [I,A]; C07D0413-00 [I,C*]; C07D0413-12 [I,A];
C07D0417-00 [I,C*]; C07D0417-12 [I,A]
EXF 544/330; 544/331; 544/332; 514/275
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 165 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:133539 USPAT2
TI Simethicone solid oral dosage form
IN Szymczak, Christopher E., Marlton, NJ, UNITED STATES
Walter, James T., Ambler, PA, UNITED STATES
PA McNeil-PCC, Inc., Skillman, NJ, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 7101573 B2 20060905
AI US 2001-966441 20010928 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 856
INCL INCLM: 424/489.000
INCLS: 424/464.000; 424/465.000; 424/470.000; 424/494.000
NCL NCLM: 424/489.000; 424/465.000

NCLS: 424/464.000; 424/465.000; 424/470.000; 424/494.000; 424/094.610;
424/653.000; 514/063.000
IC IPCI A61K0033-24 [ICM,7]; A61K0038-47 [ICS,7]; A61K0038-43 [ICS,7,C*];
A61K0031-695 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-68 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-20 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-18 [I,A];
A61K0009-26 [I,A]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]
EXF 424/464; 424/465; 424/474; 424/480; 424/472.41; 424/452; 424/435;
424/441; 424/451; 424/456; 424/471; 424/489; 424/470; 424/494
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 166 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:165182 USPAT2
TI Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Barash, Steven C., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030171252 A9 20030911
AI US 2001-764861 A1 20010117 (9)
PRAI US 2000-179065P 20000131 (60)
US 2000-180628P 20000204 (60)
US 2000-214886P 20000628 (60)
US 2000-217487P 20000711 (60)
US 2000-225758P 20000814 (60)
US 2000-220963P 20000726 (60)
US 2000-217496P 20000711 (60)
US 2000-225447P 20000814 (60)
US 2000-218290P 20000714 (60)
US 2000-225757P 20000814 (60)
US 2000-226868P 20000822 (60)
US 2000-216647P 20000707 (60)
US 2000-225267P 20000814 (60)
US 2000-216880P 20000707 (60)
US 2000-225270P 20000814 (60)
US 2000-251869P 20001208 (60)
US 2000-235834P 20000927 (60)
US 2000-234274P 20000921 (60)
US 2000-234223P 20000921 (60)
US 2000-228924P 20000830 (60)
US 2000-224518P 20000814 (60)
US 2000-236369P 20000929 (60)
US 2000-224519P 20000814 (60)
US 2000-220964P 20000726 (60)
US 2000-241809P 20001020 (60)
US 2000-249299P 20001117 (60)
US 2000-236327P 20000929 (60)
US 2000-241785P 20001020 (60)
US 2000-244617P 20001101 (60)
US 2000-225268P 20000814 (60)
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US 2000-240960P 20001020 (60)
US 2000-239935P 20001013 (60)
US 2000-239937P 20001013 (60)
US 2000-241787P 20001020 (60)

US 2000-246474P 20001108 (60)
US 2000-246532P 20001108 (60)
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US 2000-226681P 20000822 (60)
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US 2000-227182P 20000822 (60)
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US 2000-215135P 20000630 (60)
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US 2000-246611P 20001108 (60)
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US 2000-251030P 20001205 (60)
US 2000-251479P 20001206 (60)
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US 2000-250160P 20001201 (60)
US 2000-251989P 20001208 (60)
US 2000-250391P 20001201 (60)
US 2000-254097P 20001211 (60)

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        US 2000-231968P     20000912 (60)
        US 2000-226279P     20000818 (60)
        US 2000-186350P     20000302 (60)
        US 2000-184664P     20000224 (60)
        US 2000-189874P     20000316 (60)
        US 2000-198123P     20000418 (60)
        US 2000-227009P     20000823 (60)
        US 2000-235484P     20000926 (60)
        US 2000-190076P     20000317 (60)
        US 2000-209467P     20000607 (60)
        US 2000-205515P     20000519 (60)
        US 2001-259678P     20010105 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LN.CNT 22023
INCL    INCLM: 514/001.000
        INCLS: 435/006.000; 435/069.100; 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 536/023.200
NCL     NCLM:  514/001.000
        NCLS:  435/006.000; 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 536/023.200
IC      [7]
        ICM    A61K031-00
        ICS    C12Q001-68; C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06
        IPCI   A61K0031-00 [ICM,7]; C12Q0001-68 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7];
               C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C12P0021-02 [ICS,7]; C12N0005-06 [ICS,7]
        IPCI-2 A61K0031-00 [ICM,7]; C12Q0001-68 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7];
               C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C12P0021-02 [ICS,7]; C12N0005-06 [ICS,7]
        IPCR   A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; C07H0021-00 [I,C*];
               C07H0021-04 [I,A]; C12N0005-06 [I,C*]; C12N0005-06 [I,A];
               C12P0021-02 [I,C*]; C12P0021-02 [I,A]; C12Q0001-68 [I,C*];
               C12Q0001-68 [I,A]; A61K0038-17 [I,C*]; A61K0038-17 [I,A];
               A61K0048-00 [I,C*]; A61K0048-00 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
               C07K0014-435 [I,A]; C07K0014-47 [I,A]; C07K0014-575 [I,A];
               C12N0009-00 [I,C*]; C12N0009-00 [I,A]; C12N0009-64 [I,C*];
               C12N0009-64 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8   ANSWER 167 OF 168  USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN      2002:85601  USPAT2
TI      Substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN      Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, United States
PA      Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, United States
        (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 6645988          B2  20031111
AI      US 2001-901942          20010709 (9)
RLI     Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-481207, filed on 11 Jan 2000,
        now patented, Pat. No. US 6489346 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
        1998-183422, filed on 30 Oct 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of
        Ser. No. US 1996-680376, filed on 15 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US
        5840737
PRAI    US 1996-9608P       19960104 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      GRANTED
LN.CNT 4173
INCL    INCLM: 514/338.000
        INCLS: 546/273.700; 548/307.100; 514/395.000
NCL     NCLM:  514/338.000
        NCLS:  514/395.000; 546/273.700; 548/307.100
IC      [7]
        ICM    A61K031-4439
        IPCI   A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
        IPCI-2 A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]
        IPCR   A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*];
               A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A];
               A61K0009-28 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*];
               A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A];
               A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-198 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*];
               A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-522 [I,A];
               A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*];
               A61K0033-06 [I,A]; A61K0036-00 [I,C*]; A61K0036-00 [I,A];
               A61K0036-185 [I,C*]; A61K0036-534 [I,A]; A61K0036-82 [I,A];
               A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*];
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A61K0047-02 [I,A]
EXF 514/338
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 168 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:123317 USPAT2
TI Rapidly disintegrable solid preparation
IN Shimizu, Toshihiro, Itami, JAPAN
Sugaya, Masae, Ikeda, JAPAN
Nakano, Yoshinori, Takarazuka, JAPAN
PA Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 7070805 B2 20060704
AI US 2001-800839 20010307 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-403429, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1999-JP4015, filed on 27 Jul 1999
PRAI JP 1998-213049 19980728
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1451
INCL INCLM: 424/466.000
INCLS: 424/464.000
NCL NCLM: 424/466.000; 424/465.000
NCLS: 424/464.000; 514/057.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-20 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-717 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-716 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-716 [I,C*]; A61K0031-717 [I,A]
EXF 424/464; 424/465; 424/486; 424/488; 424/489; 424/466
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d an ti in pa pi ab kwic 144 145 146 151 152 167

L8 ANSWER 144 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:123317 USPATFULL
TI Rapidly disintegrable solid preparation
IN Shimizu, Toshihiro, Hyogo, Japan
Sugaya, Masae, Osaka, Japan
Nakano, Yoshinori, Hyogo, Japan
PI US 20010010825 A1 20010802
US 7070805 B2 20060704
AB A rapidly disintegrable solid preparation which comprises (i) a pharmacologically active ingredient, (ii) a sugar and (iii) a low-substituted hydroxypropylcellulose having 5% by weight or more to less than 7% by weight of hydroxypropoxyl group. The rapidly disintegrable solid preparation has fast disintegrability, suitable strength and no roughness.
SUMM . . . antidepressants, hypnotic-sedative drugs, spasmolytics, central nervous system drugs, brain metabolism ameliorating agents, brain circulation ameliorating agents, antiepileptics, sympathomimetics, gastrointestinal agents, **antacids**, antiulcer agents, antitussive-expetorants, antiemetics, respiratory accelerators, bronchodilators, antiallergic drugs, dental buccal drugs, antihistamines, cardiotonics, antiarrythmic drugs, diuretics, antihypertensive agents, vasoconstrictors,. . . .
SUMM [0043] As the **antacids**, for instance, magnesium carbonate, sodium hydrogen-carbonate, magnesium aluminometasilicate, synthetic hydrotalcite, precipitated calcium carbonate, magnesium oxide and the like are exemplified.
SUMM [0044] As the antiulcer agents, for instance, lansoprazole, **omeprazole**, rabeprazole, pantoprazole, famotidine, cimetidine, ranitidine hydrochloride and the like are exemplified.
SUMM [0105] As the dosage form of the rapidly disintegrable solid preparation of the present invention, for example, tablet, **granule**, fine **granule** and the like, preferably tablet is exemplified. Among rapidly disintegrable tablets such as an orally disintegrable tablet and a tablet. . . .
SUMM [0122] In case that the pharmacologically active ingredient is an acid-labile one such as lansoprazole, **omeprazole**, rapeprazole,

pantoprazole and the like, a basic inorganic salt is preferably incorporated to stabilize the pharmacologically active ingredient in the. . .

SUMM . . . before, the rapidly disintegrable preparation of the present invention can be used in any solid dosage form such as tablet, **granule**, fine **granule** and the like. In case that it is a tablet, the tablet can contain fine granules. The fine granules may. . .

SUMM [0133] 7) Fine **Granule** containing Core

SUMM [0134] The fine **granule** can contain a core together with or separately from the pharmacologically active ingredient. As such a core, for example, (1). . .

SUMM . . . for imparting enteric dissolubility or sustained-release property by well known methods. In this case, such a core forms a fine **granule** comprising the pharmacologically active ingredient. As a coating agent in this case, for example, enteric-coated polymers (e.g., cellulose acetate phthalate. . .

SUMM . . . (9 parts) and a starch (1 part), (4) a micro particle being 250 μm or less classified as a spherical **granule** comprising micro crystalline cellulose described in JP-A-61-213201, (5) a processed product such as wax formed to a sphere by spraying. . .

SUMM . . . obtain a "composition" having uniform size. Because the form of the composition is usually according to the core, a fine **granule** being in the form of a rough sphere can be obtained. As the sieve may be employed, for example a. . .

SUMM [0159] The "fine **granule**" in the present invention can be produced in accordance with in the same manner as above granulation method, for example,. . .

SUMM . . . smaller particle diameter of the composition, the higher the weight % of the enteric coating layer in the whole fine **granule**. In the fine **granule** of the present invention, the "enteric coating layer" is 30 to 70 weight %, preferably 50 to 70 weight %, of the fine **granule** as a whole.

SUMM . . . then with an enteric coating layer having triethyl citrate, and then followed by being coated by mannitol to obtain fine **granule**, and

SUMM [0169] (iii) blending the resultant fine **granule** with an additive, followed by molding.

SUMM [0189] When the "fine **granule**" of the present invention is used for a tablet except for an orally disintegrable tablet, the diameter of the tablet is about 5 to 10 mm, preferably about 5 to 8 mm. When the fine **granule** of the present invention is used for a capsule, the size of the capsule is preferably a #2 capsule or. . .

L8 ANSWER 145 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

AN 2001:93524 USPATFULL

TI Pharmaceutical **antacid**

IN Klokkers, Karin, Holzkirchen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kutschera, Marion, Holzkirchen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Fischer, Wilfried, Holzkirchen, Germany, Federal Republic of

PA Hexal AG, Holzkirchen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 6248758 B1 20010619
WO 9840069 19980917

AB A pharmaceutical formulation comprising a benzimidazole derivative as active ingredient, and as excipients, at least one cyclodextrin and at least one amino acid.

TI Pharmaceutical **antacid**

SUMM The present invention relates to stable pharmaceutical formulations, containing moisture and acid sensitive benzimidazole derivatives (e. g. **omeprazole**) as pharmaceutically active ingredient combined with amino acids and cyclodextrins as excipients, and to a method for preparation such pharmaceutical. . .

SUMM **Omeprazole** (5-methoxy-2-2(4-methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-2-pyridinyl-methyl-sulfinyl)-1H-benzimidazol) is an effective inhibitor of gastric acid secretion and has a strong antiulcer activity. It is known, that **omeprazole** rapidly decomposes at acidic and neutral pH. Furthermore moisture, organic solvents and UV-irradiation accelerate the degradation of **omeprazole** too, causing discoloration of the substance in solution, as well as in solid form. For example, **omeprazole** has half-life time of 10 minutes in an aqueous solution of below a pH-value of 4, but 18 hours at. . . J. Gastroenterology, Suppl. 108, 113-120(1985)]. According to A. Brandstrom and co-workers (Acta Chem. Scand.

43,536,1989) the acid-catalyzed degradation kinetics of **omeprazole** is very complicated, the primary degradation is followed by rather complex secondary reactions.

SUMM Several methods for stabilizing the acid-unstable compound, in particular **omeprazole** have been described.

SUMM . . . applying an inert protective layer between the core and the enteric coating layer. The core contains the pharmaceutical active substance (**omeprazole**) or its salts, alkaline or acid neutralizing additives, alkaline salts or a combination thereof.

SUMM The resorption of **omeprazole** occurs in the upper duodenum. Therefore, a quick and complete release of the active ingredient after passage of the pylorus must be ensured in order to guarantee a sufficiently high bioavailability. For this, **omeprazole** is provided with a coating of enteric, i.e. gastric juice-resistant material, which is insoluble in the acid environment of the. . . weakly alkaline region of the duodenum (pH>5,5). ordinary enteric coatings, however, are made of acidic compounds. If the core containing **omeprazole** will be covered with a conventional enteric coating without an subcoating, **omeprazole** rapidly decomposes by direct or indirect contact with the coating, with the result that the preparation become discolored.

SUMM Although the sensitivity of **omeprazole** against organic solvent is known, acetone and methylene-chloride (EPA-0496437 A2, EPA-0567201 A2) or acetone and ethanol (USP-5385739, EPA-0519144 A1) are. . .

SUMM DE-427785 A1, DE-3427786 A1, DE-3427787 A1 intended to solve the stability problems of **omeprazole** by a different method. **Omeprazole** and β-cyclodextrin (CD) or derivatives of β-CD (hydroxypropylcyclodextrin) were reacted in 96% ethanol for 15 hours at elevated temperature. Upon cooling a white crystalline substance was isolated, which was believed to be an **omeprazole**/β-CD inclusion complex. However the elevated temperature through 15 hours in the presence of 96% ethanol results in ex-tensive degradation of **omeprazole** thus there is hardly active ingredient remained in the isolated product. It is generally known, that ethanol is a competing. . .

SUMM The WO 93/13138 discloses a method for stabilization of acid-sensitive benzimidazoles, more specifically for the stabilization of **omeprazole** in drug formulations, which comprise a cyclodextrin-complex of **omeprazole**, a protective inert layer and an enteric coating. The **omeprazole** is reacted in presence of alkaline hydroxides, alkaline salts, amines or buffers with cyclodextrin and derivatives for 1 to 30. . . room temperature the reacted solution is allowed to stand at 4° C. for 3 to 15 hours to form the **omeprazole**/cyclodextrin-complex. The isolated inclusion-complex is washed with some cooled water several times to completely remove the remaining alkaline component on the. . .

SUMM In the state of the art a core made of **omeprazole** and an alkaline substance as well as a inclusion complex from **omeprazole** and cyclodextrin without an amino acid is not stable enough. A inert protective layer is necessary to guarantee the stability of **omeprazole** and specific moisture-proof packages were needed for storing the final product.

SUMM Main object of the invention is to guarantee a stabilization of benzimidazoles such as **omeprazole** as active ingredient by forming a benzimidazole/cyclodextrin inclusion complex.

SUMM It has now been found, that benzimidazoles such as **omeprazole** can be stabilized by complexation with a cyclodextrin such as β-cyclodextrin in the presence of an amino acid. It has. . .

SUMM . . . is decomposed in the presence of humidity and especially at a pH`11, especially `7. Examples for these benzimidazole derivatives are **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, leminoprazole, rabeprazole, and pantoprazole. **Omeprazole** is preferred.

SUMM Further, a specific embodiment of the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation, wherein the molar ratio of **omeprazole** to cyclodextrin is 1 to 10 and preferably 1 to 2.

SUMM . . . specific embodiment of the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation, wherein the molar ratio of the amino acid (preferably L-arginine) to **omeprazole** is 0.5 to 10 and preferably 1 to 1.

DETD Compositions containing **omeprazole**, β-cyclodextrin and an amino acid at a molar ratio of 1:2:1 were prepared by kneading in presence of water and. . .

DETD TABLE I

Composition and discoloration (optical density

measured at 346 nm)of **omeprazole** + β-cyclodextrin mixtures,
in presence of amino acids and cellulose acetate phthalate
after 7 days
at 60° C. and 96% relative humidity

Sample	**omeprazole**	β-CD	amino acid	cellulose acetate phthalate	O.D. after dissolving the powders
A	+	+		1.0	
B	+	+	+	2.4	
C	+	+	arginine	0.4	
D	+	+	arginine +	0.8	
E.	.	.			

DETD The presence of an amino acid enhances the stability of the inclusion complex of **omeprazole** and β-cyclodextrin as illustrated in Table I. There is no rapid decomposition of **omeprazole** by direct contact with cellulose acetate phthalate under stressed conditions.

DETD Inclusion complexes of **omeprazole** and β-cyclodextrin were prepared by the same method as described before but without using an amino acid.

DETD As reference **omeprazole** and lactose mixtures were prepared, with similar weight-ratios. The molar ratio of **omeprazole** to β-cyclodextrin and to lactose was 1:2. The result is illustrated in Table II.

DETD . . . 40° C. at 76% R.H. for 20 days

samples	**omeprazole**	β-CD	lactose	cellulose acetate phthalate	stored in closed container	stored in open container	O.D. after dissolving the powdersG
	+		+	+			0,2
H	+		+	+	+		0,4
J	+	+		+			0,2
J	+.	.	.				

DETD . . . in the absence of cellulose acetate phthalate. The pre-sence of cellulose acetate phthalate in all cases enhances the degradation of **omeprazole**. Comparing the samples stored in closed and in open containers the role of the humidity is quite obvious: the discoloration of **omeprazole** in open containers is much higher in all cases than in the closed containers. The degradation is significantly accelerated by. . .

DETD In further experiments the β-cyclodextrin has been suspended in diluted aqueous ammonium hydroxide solution, before **omeprazole** and arginine has been added. The samples were prepared as described before and stored at 50° C. and 76% R. H. for 7 days. Cellulose acetate phthalate (CAP) (5% w/w) was mixed to all samples after the β-cyclodextrin/**omeprazole**/arginine amino acid suspensions were dried and powdered. The composition of the samples as well as their discoloration are shown in. . .

DETD TABLE III

Excipients added to **omeprazole** and cellulose
acetate phthalate, method of preparation and the
discoloration of the samples after storing for 7 days at 50° C.
and 76%. . .

DETD . . . II. clearly demonstrate, that while β-cyclodextrin--when used in wet kneading or in solution--alone is more effective than lactose in protecting **omeprazole** against discoloration particularly when it is reacted with **omeprazole** in ammonia-alkaline solution, its protecting effect is significantly potentiated by the presence of arginine or lysine.

DETD The lactose/arginine combination (U) or the β-cyclodextrin+NH.sub.3 without arginine (V) did not result in satisfactory stabilizing effect. The required **omeprazole** protecting effect (against acid and water provoked decomposition) could be attained by the ternary combination of **omeprazole**/β-CD/arginine (S-T), prepared by wet kneading in water, wherein the water can be ammonia-alkaline water or water free of ammonia.

DETD 208 g L-arginine are dissolved in 2L distilled water, and 400 g **omeprazole** are suspended in this solution (Suspension I).

DETD **omeprazole** content: 12.3%

DETD Determination of **omeprazole** content of samples

DETD As it is shown in Table IV., the samples showed a good storage stability. The decrease of the **omeprazole** content in the samples--stored under stressed conditions--does not exceed an absolute

value of 0.5%, at samples--stored at ambient temperature--practically no. . .

DETD TABLE IV

Omeprazole content of the samples after two weeks storage under stressed conditions and 6 months storage at ambient temperature

storage conditions	storage period	**omeprazole** content (%* + SD) "a"	"b"	Appearance
--	--	12.3 ± 0.08	12.0 ± 0.10	off white powder

40° C.,. . .

DETD TABLE IV

Omeprazole content of the samples after two weeks storage under stressed conditions and 6 months storage at ambient temperature

storage conditions	storage period	**omeprazole** content (%* + SD) "a"	"b"	Appearance
--	--	12.3 ± 0.08	12.0 ± 0.10	off white powder

40° C.,. . .

DETD 0.64 g **omeprazole** and 5.08 g β-cyclodextrin (water content: 12%) are homogenized in a mortar, then a solution of 0.33 g lysine in. . . a laboratory sieve with 0.4 mm and dried at 45° C. for 24 hours. 5.5 g of granules is obtained. **omeprazole** content: 10.9%

DETD 1.32 g **omeprazole**, 0.68 g L-arginine, and 10.56 g β-cyclodextrin (water content: 11.9%) were powdered by co-grinding in a ballmill, then kneaded with. . . minutes. The resulting paste was dried over P.sub.2 O.sub.5 at room temperature in a vacuum exsiccator overnight, ground roughly to **granule**-size particles.

DETD To characterize the stability of **omeprazole** in this formulation also the following samples were prepared with and without amino acid and/or β-cyclodextrin (water content:11.98%):

DETD Sample b (without β-cyclodextrin): 1.32 g **omeprazole**
0.66 g L-arginine
9,3 g lactose
Sample c (without arginine): 1.32 g **omeprazole**
10,56 g β-cyclodextrin
Sample d (without β-CD; 1.32 g **omeprazole**
mechanical powder mixt. of example 5) 0.68 g L-arginine
9.3 g lactose

DETD 0.40 g **omeprazole** and 3.28 g γ-cyclodextrin (water content: 4.9%) are homogenized in a mortar. The resulting powder mixture is kneaded for 10. . .

DETD **omeprazole** content: 10.5%.

DETD 1) 4.1 g **omeprazole** and 6 g β-cyclodextrin (water content: 11,9%)

DETD **omeprazole** content: 12.6%

DETD 509 g pharmaceutical formulation (**omeprazole**: β-cyclodextrin: arginine) (1:2:1), 163 g microcrystalline cellulose and 55 g hydroxypropylcellulose are mixed for 5 minutes. Then 270 g isopropanol. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
3. Pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 1, in which the benzimidazole compound is **omeprazole.**

CLM What is claimed is:
6. Pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 3, wherein the molar ratio of **omeprazole** to cyclodextrin of from 1 to 10.

CLM What is claimed is:
7. Pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 3, wherein the molar ratio of amino acid to **omeprazole** is of from 0.5 to 10.

CLM What is claimed is:
20. Pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 6, wherein the molar ratio of **omeprazole** to cyclodextrin is of from 1 to 2.

CLM What is claimed is:
21. Pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 7, wherein the molar ratio of amino acid to **omeprazole** is of from 1 to 1.

CLM What is claimed is:
22. Pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 7, wherein the molar ratio of L-arginine to **omeprazole** is of from 0.5 to 10.

L8 ANSWER 146 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:67211 USPATFULL
TI Orally administered pharmaceutical formulations of benzimidazole derivatives and the method of preparing the same
IN Lee, Fang-Yu, Taichung, Taiwan, Province of China
Chen, Shan-chiung, Taichung, Taiwan, Province of China
Kuo, Han-Chiang, Taichung, Taiwan, Province of China
PA Carlsbad Technology, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6228400 B1 20010508
AB The present invention provides pharmaceutical formulations which contain (a) an inert core of sugar, sugar and starch, or microcrystalline cellulose, (b) a drug emulsion layer which is made from mixing a free base of benzimidazole derivative (such as **omeprazole** or lansoprazole) with a nonionic surfactant and water, (c) a protective coating which is made of a film-forming compound, and optionally a plasticizer or excipient, and (d) an enteric coating which is made of a pharmaceutically acceptable polymer and a plasticizer. Optionally, a basic amino acid can be added to the drug emulsion layer or the protective coating. The present invention also provides the method for making the pharmaceutical formulations.
AB . . . microcrystalline cellulose, (b) a drug emulsion layer which is made from mixing a free base of benzimidazole derivative (such as **omeprazole** or lansoprazole) with a nonionic surfactant and water, (c) a protective coating which is made of a film-forming compound, and. . .
SUMM . . . of granules which comprises, as an active ingredient, a potent gastric acid secretion inhibitor, i.e., a substituted 2-(2-benzimidazolyl)-pyridine such as **omeprazole** or lansoprazole, and the process of making the formulations.
SUMM Benzimidazole derivatives have been known for their anti-ulcer activities as inhibitors of gastric acid secretion. For example, **omeprazole**, which has the formula of 5-methoxy-2(((4-methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl)sulfinyl)-1H-benzimidazole), is known for its activity as an inhibitor of H.sup.+ K.sup.+ -ATPase and the. . . be used for the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers (Pilbrant and Cederberg, Scand. J. Gastroenterology (1985)20:113-120). The information of **omeprazole** can be found U.S. Pat. No. 4,255,431, U.S. Pat. No. 4,786,505, and EPO 124495. Lansoprazole, which has the formula of. . .
SUMM **Omeprazole** is very slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alkaline solutions as the negatively charged ion. It is an. . .
SUMM According to Pilbrant and Cederberg, Scand. J. Gastroenterology (1985) 20:113-120, **omeprazole** is susceptible to degradation/-transformation in acid and neutral media. The rate of degradation proceeds with a half-life of less than. . .
SUMM Due to the acidic gastric condition, a pharmaceutical dosage form of **omeprazole** must be coated with an enteric coating to prevent **omeprazole** from premature contact with gastric juice. However, ordinary enteric coatings are also made of acidic compounds. Therefore, if **omeprazole** is directly covered with the conventional enteric coating, the dosage form may not only become badly discolored but also decreased in **omeprazole** content with the passage of time.
SUMM To overcome the acidic labile problem and to prolong the storage stability of **omeprazole**, it is generally recommended to mix **omeprazole** with an alkaline material so as to create a high pH value for the drug. For instance, U.S. Pat. No. 4,738,974 describes the alkaline salts of **omeprazole** which include Li.sup.+, Na.sup.+, K.sup.+, Mg.sup.2+, Ca.sup.2+, Ti.sup.4+, N.sup.+ (R.sup.1).sub.4 or guanidinium salts.
SUMM Alternatively, U.S. Pat. No. 4,786,505 describes an oral dosage form of **omeprazole**, where **omeprazole** is mixed with an alkaline reacting substance to create a "micro-pH" around each **omeprazole** particle of not less than pH=7, preferably not less than pH=8. The alkaline substances described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,786,505. . . salts of phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, citric acid or other suitable weak

inorganic or organic acids; substances normally used in **antacid** preparations such as aluminium, calcium and magnesium hydroxides; magnesium oxide or composite substances, such as Al.sub.2 O.sub.3.6MgO.CO.sub.2.12H.sub.2 O, (Mg.sub.6 Al.sub.2. . . O.sub.3.2SiO.sub.2.nH.sub.2 O) or similar compounds; organic pH-buffering substances such as trihydroxymethylaminomethane or other similar pH-buffering substances. The high pH-value of **omeprazole** can be achieved by using an alkaline reacting salt of **omeprazole** as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,738,974.

SUMM U.S. Pat. No. 5,232,706 describes an oral dosage form of **omeprazole** which contains a nucleus formed by a mixture of **omeprazole** or an alkali salt of **omeprazole** with a first basic compound, a first coating which contains at least an excipient and a second basic compound, and. . .

SUMM Due to the insolubility of **omeprazole** in water, most of the **omeprazole** formulations are prepared by mixing the powder form of **omeprazole** with various kinds of binders, excipients and carriers. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,786,505 describes the preparation of the **omeprazole** core by mixing **omeprazole** with alkaline reacting substances to form a powder mixture, followed by formulating the powder mixture into small beads, i.e., pellets,. . .

SUMM U.S. Pat. No. 5,385,739 discloses **omeprazole** microgranules where the powder form of **omeprazole** is diluted with a substantially equal amount of mannitol powder, together with sodium lauryl sulfate and carboxymethylstarch, so as to. . .

SUMM U.S. Pat. No. 5,026,560 describes a formulation of making spherical granules containing **omeprazole** or lansoprazole. The formulation contains a spherical **granule** which has a core coated with a binder and spraying powder containing the drug and low substituted hydroxypropylcellulose.

SUMM In the invention to be described, novel orally administered pharmaceutical formulations of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole will be described. These formulations are distinctively different from those of the patents described above: First, the invention uses a free base of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole instead of the alkaline salt form of the drug. Second, the free base of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole is mixed with a non-ionic surfactant and water to form an emulsion, rather than a powder mix, which then can be sprayed and dried onto an inert core to form a **granule**. Third, the invention demonstrates that it is not necessary to mix the free base of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole with any alkaline substance in order to create a fully bioavailable dosage form. In fact, the **omeprazole** formulations in which **omeprazole** is not mixed with any alkaline substance display equal or better dissolution rate than the commercially available **omeprazole** formulation such as prilosec where **omeprazole** is mixed with an alkaline substance.

SUMM A first embodiment of the present invention provides an orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole which contains (a) an inert core which is made of starch, a mixture of sugar and starch, or. . . drug emulsion deposited on the inert core, wherein said drug emulsion comprises an effective amount of a free base of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, a basic amino acid, and water; (c) a protective coating deposited on top of the. . . and the plasticizer. The pharmaceutical granules can be encapsulated. The granules can also be compressed into tablets by mixing the **granule** with at least one excipient which is selected from the group consisting of lactose, starch, talc, microcrystalline cellulose, and polyethylene. . .

SUMM The pharmaceutical **granule** is made by the following steps: (a) preparing an inert core; (b) coating the inert core with a drug emulsion which comprises a free base of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, a basic amino acid, and water by spraying the drug emulsion onto the inert core. . .

SUMM The second embodiment of the present invention provides an oral administered pharmaceutical **granule** of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole which contains: (a) an inert core which is made of starch, a mixture of sugar and starch, or. . . drug emulsion deposited on the inert core, wherein the drug emulsion comprises an effective amount of a free base of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, and water, wherein the drug emulsion does not contain an alkaline salt or compound; (c). . . and a plasticizer. The pharmaceutical granules can be encapsulated. The granules can also be compressed into tablets by mixing the **granule** with at least one excipient which is selected from the

group consisting of lactose, starch, talc, microcrystalline cellulose, and polyethylene. . .

SUMM The process for making the pharmaceutical **granule** described in the second embodiment includes the following steps: (a) preparing an inert core; (b) coating the inert core with a drug emulsion which comprises a free base of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, and water by spraying the drug emulsion onto the inert core, wherein the drug emulsion. . .

SUMM The pharmaceutical **granule** described in the present invention contains four distinctive layers, which are: (1) an inert core, (2) a drug emulsion, (3). . .

SUMM The drug emulsion is produced by mixing the drug, e.g., **omeprazole** or lansoprazole, with a non-ionic surfactant, e.g., Poloxamer 188 or Tween 80, and water, to form a homogeneous emulsion. Poloxamer. . .

DETD (1) Inert Core: 1097.6 g of sugar, sugar plus starch (in any combinations), or microcrystalline cellulose.

(2) Drug Emulsion:

Omeprazole	147	g
Poloxamer 188	98	g
Arginine	78.4	g
Purified Water	924	ml

(3) Protective Coating:

HPMC	78.4	g
Triethyl. . .		

DETD The drug emulsion was prepared by mixing **omeprazole**, Poloxamer 188, and arginine in purified water. The emulsion was then placed into the spray gun of the Glatt machine. . .

DETD (1) Inert Core: 1263.15 g of sugar, sugar plus starch (in any combinations), or microcrystalline cellulose.

(2) Drug Emulsion:

Omeprazole	157.5	g
Poloxamer 188	126	g
Arginine	84	g
Purified Water	855	ml

(3) Protective Coating:

HPMC	126	g
Triethyl. . .		

DETD . . . in the solution at pH 1.2 (for 120 minutes) and 6.8 (for 30 minutes). The data from the commercially available **omeprazole** drug (Prilosec®) is included for comparison purpose.

DETD (1) Inert Core: 1294.72 g of sugar, sugar plus starch (in any combinations), or microcrystalline cellulose.

(2) Drug Emulsion:

Omeprazole	168	g
Poloxamer 188	112	g
Purified Water	720	ml

(3) Protective Coating:

HPMC	134.4	g
PEG 6000	13.44	g

. . .

DETD . . . drug emulsion was prepared by first mixing Poloxamer 188 with purified water to form an emulsified solution, followed by adding **omeprazole** to the solution while stirring to form the drug emulsion. The emulsion was then placed into the spray gun of. . .

DETD (1) Inert Core:
1229.76 g of sugar, sugar plus starch (in any combinations), or microcrystalline cellulose.

(2) Drug Emulsion:

Omeprazole	168	g
Poloxamer 188	89.6	g
Purified Water	720	ml

(3) Protective Coating:

HPMC	112	g
PEG 6000	11.2	g
Arginine. . .		

DETD (1) Inert Core:
1229.76 g of sugar, sugar plus starch (in any combinations), or microcrystalline cellulose.

(2) Drug Emulsion:

Omeprazole	168	g
Poloxamer 188	89.6	g
Purified Water	720	ml

(3) Protective Coating containing two sublayers:
(i) Sublayer 1 (which is. . .

DETD . . . solution at pH 1.2 (for 120 minutes) and at pH 6.8 (for 30 minutes). The data from the commercially available **omeprazole** drug (Prilosec) is included for comparison purpose.

DETD . . . dissolution of the pharmaceutical granules in Example 4 was as good as those in Examples 5-6 and the commercially available **omeprazole** granules Prilosec®, its stability was probably slightly worse than those of Examples 5-6, although the degree of stability between the. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
1. An orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** comprising: an inert core comprising at least one compound and/or mixture selected from the group consisting of starch, a mixture. . . a drug emulsion deposited on said inert core, wherein said drug emulsion comprises an effective amount of a free base **omeprazole** or a free base lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, a basic amino acid, and water; a protective coating deposited on said. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
2. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 1, wherein said drug emulsion contains 30-60 wt % of water, 1-10 wt % of the non-ionic. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
3. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 1, wherein said basic amino acid is selected from the group consisting of arginine, lysine, histidine, and. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
4. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 1, wherein said non-ionic surfactant is polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene copolymers or polysorbates.

CLM What is claimed is:
5. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 1, wherein said polymer and said plasticizer in said enteric layer are at a weight ratio of. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
6. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 1, wherein said **granule** is further encapsulated.

CLM What is claimed is:
7. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 1, wherein said **granule** is compressed into tablet by mixing with at least an excipient which is selected from the group consisting of lactose,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
8. A process of making an orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 1 comprising: obtaining an inert core; coating the inert core with a drug emulsion which comprises a free base **omeprazole** or a free base lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, arginine, and water by spraying said drug emulsion onto said inert core;. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . and gastritis comprising orally administering to a host in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical **granule** comprising: an inert core consisting essentially of at least one compound and/or mixture selected from the group consisting of starch,. . . a drug emulsion deposited on said inert core, wherein said drug emulsion comprises an effective amount of a free base **omeprazole** or a free base lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, a basic amino acid, and water; a protective coating deposited on said. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
10. An orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** comprising: an inert core comprising at least one compound and/or mixture selected from the group consisting of starch, a mixture. . . a drug emulsion deposited on said inert core, wherein said drug emulsion comprises an effective amount of a free base **omeprazole** or a free base lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, and water, wherein said drug emulsion does not contain an alkaline salt. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
11. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 10, wherein said non-ionic surfactant is polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene copolymers or polysorbates.

CLM What is claimed is:
12. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 10, wherein said excipient is polyethylene glycol 6000 having a molecular weight between 7000 and 9000.

CLM What is claimed is:
13. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 10, wherein said polymer and said plasticizer in said enteric layer are at a weight ratio of. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
14. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 10, wherein said protective coating further comprises a basic amino acid selected from the group consisting of. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
15. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 11, wherein said protective coating comprises one or more sublayers.

CLM What is claimed is:
16. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 15, wherein at least one of the sublayers contains a basic amino acid selected from the group. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
17. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 15, wherein none of the sublayers of the protective coating contains an alkaline salt or compound.

CLM What is claimed is:
18. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 10, wherein said **granule** is further encapsulated.

CLM What is claimed is:
19. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 10, wherein said **granule** is compressed into tablet by mixing with at least one said excipient which is selected from the group consisting of. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
20. A process of making an orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 10 comprising: obtaining an inert core; coating the inert core with a drug emulsion which comprises a free base **omeprazole** or a free base lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, arginine, and water by spraying said drug emulsion onto said inert core;. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . and gastritis comprising orally administering to a host in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical **granule** comprising: an inert core consisting essentially of at least one compound and/or mixture selected from the group consisting of starch,. . . a drug emulsion deposited on said inert core, wherein said drug emulsion comprises an effective amount of a free base **omeprazole** or a free base lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, and water, wherein said drug emulsion does not contain an alkaline salt. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
22. An orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** comprising: an inert core selected from the groups of compounds and/or mixtures consisting essentially of starch, a mixture of sugar. . . thereof; a drug emulsion deposited on said inert core, wherein said drug emulsion comprises an effective amount of a freebase **omeprazole** or a free base lansoprazole, a non-ionic surfactant, and water, wherein said drug emulsion does not contain an alkaline salt. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
23. The orally administered pharmaceutical **granule** according to claim 22, wherein said second protective coating further comprises a basic amino acid which is selected from the. . .

L8 ANSWER 151 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1998:127937 USPATFULL
TI Effervescent composition and its production
IN Shimizu, Toshihiro, Hyogo, Japan
Tabata, Tetsuro, Osaka, Japan
Kikuta, Junichi, Osaka, Japan

PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5824339 19981020
AB An effervescent composition comprising a core-shell powder consisting of a fine granular core spray-coated with a liquid mixture containing a water-soluble polymer such as hydroxypropylcellulose or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, and at least one physiologically active substance, especially an acid-sensitive drugs, and enteric coating film, an effervescing component and an auxiliary effervescing agent which provides for controlled release of the physiologically active substance and in useful for preparing uniform solution or suspension having a refreshing sensation on ingestion.
SUMM . . . upward on the glass or deposit at the bottom of the glass. On the other hand, in certain cases, the **antacid** side-effect of an effervescent tablet is undesirable for many drugs. To provide an effervescent system which will avoid the aforesaid. . .
SUMM . . . size and a method for its production, as well as a pharmaceutical preparation containing said powder composition such as a **granule**, tablet, or capsule.
SUMM There is no particular limitation on core morphology. It may for example be a fine **granule** or, in order to reduce the variation in coating amount and increase the coating amount, it is preferably spherical.
SUMM . . . dinitrate, etc.), respiratory system drugs (amlexanox, dextromethorphan, theophylline, pseudoephedrine, salbutamol, guaifenesin, etc.), gastrointestinal system drugs (benzimidazole drugs such as lansoprazole, **omeprazole**, etc., cimetidine, ranitidine, panoreatin, bisacodyl, 5-aminosalicylic acid, etc.), antibiotics and chemotherapeutic agents (cefalexin, cefaclor, cefradine, amoxicillin, pivampicillin, bacampicillin, dicloxacillin, erythromycin,. . . vitamins (vitamin B.sub.1, vitamin B.sub.2, vitamin B.sub.6, vitamin C, fursultiamine, vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin D, vitamin K, etc.), and **antacids**. These drugs can be used independently or in combination. Among the others, an acid-sensitive medicament which may unstable and/or inactivated. . . halogen, hydroxy or C.sub.1-4 alkoxy groups; and n is 0 or 1; or a salt thereof, such as lansoprazole or **omeprazole** are preferably used.
SUMM . . . better results, in the range of about 150-300 μm. As the core-shell powder having a diameter within the range, the **granule** of the powder should pass through a sieve of 400 μm screen, and not more than about 5 w/w %. . .

L8 ANSWER 152 OF 168 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1998:122099 USPATFULL
TI Multiple unit tableted dosage form of **omeprazole**
IN Bergstrand, Pontus John Arvid, Goteborg, Sweden
Lovgren, Kurt Ingmar, Molndal, Sweden
PA Astra Aktiebolag, Sodertalje, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5817338 19981006
WO 9601623 19960125
AB A new pharmaceutical multiple unit tableted dosage form containing **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers, a method for the manufacture of such a formulation, and the use of such a formulation in medicine.
TI Multiple unit tableted dosage form of **omeprazole**
AB A new pharmaceutical multiple unit tableted dosage form containing **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers, a method for the manufacture of such a formulation, and the use of such. . .
SUMM The present invention is related to new pharmaceutical preparations in the form of a multiple unit tableted dosage form comprising **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers. The novel tableted dosage form is intended for oral use. Furthermore, the present invention. . .
SUMM The compound known under the generic name **omeprazole**, 5-methoxy-2[[(4-methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole, is disclosed i.a. in EP-A1-0 005 129. Certain salts of **omeprazole** including alkaline salts of **omeprazole** are described in EP-A1- 0 124 495 and in WO 95/01977. Novel salts of the single enantiomers of **omeprazole** are described in WO 94/27988.
SUMM **Omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or alkaline salts thereof, in the following stated shortly as **omeprazole**, are useful for

inhibiting gastric acid secretion in mammals and man. In a more general sense, said substances may be. . . gastric acid related diseases in mammals and man, including e.g. reflux esophagitis, gastritis, duodenitis, gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer. Furthermore, **omeprazole** may be used for treatment of other gastrointestinal disorders where gastric acid inhibitory effect is desirable e.g. in patients on. . . NSAID therapy, in patients with Non Ulcer Dyspepsia, in patients with symptomatic gastro-esophageal reflux disease, and in patients with gastrinomas. **Omeprazole** may also be used in patients in intensive care situations, in patients with acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding, pre- and postoperatively to prevent acid aspiration of gastric acid and to prevent and treat stress ulceration. Further, **omeprazole** may be useful in the treatment of psoriasis as well as in the treatment of Helicobacter infections and diseases related. . .

SUMM **Omeprazole** is, however, susceptible to degradation/transformation in acidic and neutral media. The half-life of degradation of **omeprazole** in water solutions at pH-values less than three is shorter than ten minutes. The degradation of **omeprazole** is catalyzed by acidic compounds and is stabilized in mixtures with alkaline compounds. The stability of **omeprazole** is also affected by moisture, heat, organic solvents and to some degree by light.

SUMM In respect to the stability properties of **omeprazole**, it is obvious that **omeprazole** in an oral solid dosage form must be protected from contact with the acidic gastric juice and the active substance. . . in intact form to that part of the gastrointestinal tract where pH is near neutral and where rapid absorption of **omeprazole** can occur.

SUMM A pharmaceutical oral dosage form of **omeprazole** is best protected from contact with acidic gastric juice by an enteric coating layer. In U.S. Pat. No. 4,786,505 such an enteric coated **omeprazole** preparation is described. Said **omeprazole** preparation contains an alkaline core comprising **omeprazole**, a separating layer and an enteric coating layer. In order to further enhance the stability during storage the prepared formulation. . .

SUMM The hard gelatine capsules containing an enteric coated pellet formulation of **omeprazole** marketed by the Applicant today, are not suitable for press-through blister packages. Thus, there has been a demand for development of new enteric coating layered multiple unit preparations of **omeprazole** with good chemical stability as well as improved mechanical stability making it possible to produce well functioning and patient-friendly packages. Furthermore, there is a demand for **omeprazole** formulations having improved patient acceptance, such as divisible and/or dispersible tablets.

SUMM . . . II shows that this recommendation is not applicable when formulating multiple unit tableted dosage forms of the acidic susceptible substance **omeprazole**. The acid resistance of the pellets compressed into a tablet is too low. The cited reference Drugs Made In Germany. . .

SUMM . . . example in the prior art of a multiple unit tableted dosage form comprising an acidic susceptible benzimidazole compound, such as **omeprazole**.

SUMM . . . tablets according to the present invention comprising enteric coating layered units containing an acidic susceptible substance in the form of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt thereof can be manufactured by compressing said units into tablets. . . those defined in the United States Pharmacopeia, (USP), hereby incorporated in a whole by reference. In the following the expression "**omeprazole**" is used alternatively with the more complete expression "**omeprazole**, one of its single enantiomers, an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers" for defining the active substance.

SUMM One object of the present invention is to provide a pharmaceutical multiple unit tableted dosage form comprising **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers, in which the active substance is in the form of individually enteric coating layered. . .

SUMM Another object of the present invention is to provide a pharmaceutical multiple unit tableted dosage form comprising **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers which is suitable for press-through blister packages and which also has an improved patient. . .

SUMM A further object of the present invention is to provide a multiple unit tableted dosage form comprising **omeprazole** or one of its single

enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers, which is divisible and easy to handle. The multiple unit tableted dosage form may. . . an aqueous liquid and can be given to patients with swallowing disorders and in pediatrics. Such a suspension of dispersed **omeprazole** units of appropriate size can be used for oral administration and also for feeding through a naso-gastric tube.

SUMM The novel multiple unit tableted dosage form comprising **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers is characterized in the following way. Individually enteric coating layered units containing **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers, and optionally alkaline substances, are mixed with tablet excipients and compressed into multiple unit. . .

SUMM . . . enteric coating layered pellets to the medium. After two hours the enteric coating layered pellets are removed and analyzed for **omeprazole** content using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). Presented values of acid resistance are averages of at least three individual determinations.

SUMM . . . enteric coating layered pellets can be constituted according to different principles. Seeds layered with active substance in the form of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers, optionally mixed with alkaline reacting compounds, can be used as the core material for. . .

SUMM Alternatively, **omeprazole** optionally mixed with alkaline compounds and further mixed with suitable constituents can be formulated into core material. Said core materials. . .

SUMM . . . carbonic acid, citric acid or other suitable weak inorganic or organic acids; aluminium hydroxide/sodium bicarbonate coprecipitate; substances normally used in **antacid** preparations such as aluminium, calcium and magnesium hydroxides; magnesium oxide or composite substances, such as Al.sub.2 O.sub.3.6MgO.CO.sub.2.12H.sub.2 O, (Mg.sub.6 Al.sub.2. . .

SUMM The active substance is in the form of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers. **Omeprazole** has an asymmetric centre in the sulfur atom, i.e. exists as two optical isomers (enantiomers). Both the pure enantiomers, racemic. . . mixtures of the two enantiomers are suitable for the pharmaceutical formulation according to the present invention. A suitable form of **omeprazole** for preparation of the new multiple unit tableted dosage form according to the present invention can be the magnesium salt of **omeprazole** with a specific degree of crystallinity and other physical properties disclosed in WO 95/01977, hereby incorporated in a whole by reference. Said magnesium **omeprazole** product has a degree of crystallinity which is higher than 70% and preferably higher than 75% as determined by X-ray. . . Other suitable forms of the active substance are the sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium salts of the single enantiomers of **omeprazole**, especially in their crystalline form described in WO 94/27988, hereby incorporated in a whole by reference.

SUMM . . . layer(s) can be further strengthened by introducing into the layer(s) substances chosen from a group of compounds usually used in **antacid** formulations such as, for instance, magnesium oxide, hydroxide or carbonate, aluminium or calcium hydroxide, carbonate or silicate; composite aluminium/magnesium compounds. . .

SUMM To protect an acidic susceptible substance in the form of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers and to obtain an acceptable acid resistance of the multiple unit tableted dosage form. . .

SUMM Thus, the formulation according to the invention consists of core material containing active substance in the form of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers, optionally mixed with alkaline compound(s), and excipients. The addition of an alkaline material may. . .

SUMM . . . and the disease. In general the daily dose will be in the range of 1-400 mg of active substance, i.e. **omeprazole** or one of its single enantiomers or alkaline salts thereof.

SUMM Multiple unit tableted dosage forms of **omeprazole** according to the present invention have been tested in humans.

DETD

Core material		
Magnesium **omeprazole**	600	g
Mannitol	1000	g

Microcrystalline cellulose
300 g
Hydroxypropyl cellulose 100 g
Sodium lauryl sulfate 6 g
Purified water 802 g
Separating layer
Core material 400. . .
DETD Sodium lauryl sulfate is dissolved in purified water to form the granulation liquid. Magnesium **omeprazole**, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose and hydroxypropyl cellulose are dry-mixed. The granulation liquid is added to the powder mixture and the mass. . .
DETD . . . microcrystalline cellulose and sodium stearyl fumarate are mixed and compressed into tablets with a tablet weight corresponding to 20 mg **omeprazole**, using a single punch tableting machine equipped with 10 mm round punches. Tablets with a hardness of 110-120N (Schleuniger hardness. . .
DETD _____
Core material
Magnesium **omeprazole** 15.0 kg
Sugar sphere seeds 15.0 kg
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose
2.25 kg
Purified water 40 kg
Separating layer
Core material 15.00 kg
Hydroxypropyl cellulose 1.50 kg
Talc 2.57. . .
DETD Suspension layering is performed in a fluid bed apparatus using bottom spray technique. Magnesium **omeprazole** is sprayed onto sugar sphere seeds from a water suspension containing the dissolved binder. The size of sugar sphere seeds. . .
DETD . . . compressed into tablets using a rotary tableting machine equipped with 36 pairs of 8 mm round punches. The amount of **omeprazole** in each tablet is approx. 10 mg, tableting speed 110 000 tablets per hour and an upper punch force of. . .
DETD _____
Core material
Magnesium **omeprazole** 1 500 g
Sugar sphere seeds (non-pareils)
1 500 g
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose
420 g
Colloidal silicon dioxide
8 g
Purified water 4 230 g
Separating. . .
DETD Magnesium **omeprazole**, part of the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and colloidal silicon dioxide are dry-mixed forming a powder mixture. Sugar sphere seeds (0.25-0.35 mm). . .
DETD . . . compressed into tablets using a rotary tableting machine equipped with 6 pairs of 10 mm round punches. The amount of **omeprazole** is approx. 20 mg. Hardness of prepared tablets measured on a Schleuniger hardness tester is determined to 130-140N.
DETD _____
Core material
Magnesium **omeprazole** 8.00 kg
Silicon dioxide seeds 8.00 kg
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose
1.41 kg
Sodium lauryl sulfate 0.08 kg
Purified water 28 kg
Separating layer
Core material 10.00 kg
Hydroxypropyl. . .
DETD Suspension layering is performed in a fluid bed apparatus. Magnesium **omeprazole** is sprayed onto the seeds of silicon dioxide (size range 0.15-0.3 mm) from a water suspension containing the dissolved binder. .
.
DETD _____
Core material
(-)-**Omeprazole** 600 g
Sugar sphere seeds 300 g

Povidone 100 g
Purified water 2000 g
Enteric coating layer
Core material 600 g
Methacrylic acid copolymer
400 g
Triethyl. . .
DETD (-)-**Omeprazole** is sprayed onto sugar sphere seeds from a water suspension containing the dissolved binder in a fluid bed apparatus. The. . .
DETD _____
Core material
Omeprazole 225 g
Mannitol 1425 g
Hydroxypropyl cellulose 60 g
Microcrystalline cellulose
40 g
Anhydrous lactose 80 g
Sodium lauryl sulfate 5 g
Dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate
. . .
DETD _____
Core material
Sodium **omeprazole** 326 g
Sugar sphere seeds 300 g
Hydroxypropyl cellulose 80 g
Purified water 1 520 g
Separating layer
Core material 300 g
Hydroxypropyl cellulose 21 g
Talc. . .
DETD To produce core material, solution layering is performed in a fluid bed apparatus. Sodium **omeprazole** is sprayed onto sugar sphere seeds from a water solution containing the dissolved binder.
DETD Enteric coating layered pellets and tablet excipients are compressed into tablets as described in Example 1. The amount of sodium **omeprazole** in each tablet is approx. 15 mg.
DETD _____
Core material
Magnesium **omeprazole** 15.0 kg
Sugar sphere seeds (0.25-0.35 mm)
15.0 kg
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose
2.25 kg
Purified water 45 kg
Separating layer
Core material 30.0 kg
Hydroxypropyl cellulose 3.00. . .
DETD _____
Core material
(-)-**omeprazole** magnesium 300 g
Sugar sphere seeds 300 g
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose
75 g
Purified water 1 425 g
Separating layer
Core material 295 g
Hydroxypropyl cellulose 29.5. . .
DETD _____
Tablets
Omeprazole enteric coating layered pellets
180 g
Microcrystalline cellulose
219 g
Sodium stearyl fumarate
1 g
_____
DETD **Omeprazole** pellets from Losec® 40 mg capsules are mixed with microcrystalline cellulose and sodium stearyl fumarate and compressed into tablets using. . .
DETD _____
Core material

Magnesium **omeprazole**	15.0	kg
Sugar sphere seeds	15.0	kg
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	2.25	kg
Purified water	40	kg
Separating layer		
Core material	15.0	kg
Hydroxypropyl cellulose	1.5	kg
Talc	2.57. . .	

DETD Magnesium **omeprazole** used in some of the Examples is produced in accordance with the process given in WO 95/01977, cited above. **Omeprazole** used in Example 10 is disclosed in EP-A1-0005129, hereby incorporated in a whole by reference. Sodium **omeprazole** sodium used in Example 12 is disclosed in EP-AI-0124495, hereby incorporated in a whole as reference. The single enantiomers of **omeprazole** salts used for instance in Example 16, are produced in accordance with the processes given in WO 94/27988, cited above. . .

DETD Example A. Preparation of (-)-**omeprazole** magnesium salt

DETD Example B. Preparation of (+)-**omeprazole** magnesium salt

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . composition for oral treatment of gastrointestinal disorder comprising: at least one tablet excipient; and a multiple of a pellet or **granule**, the pellet or **granule** ranging between 0.1 mm and 2 mm in size and comprising an active ingredient selected from the group consisting of **omeprazole**, a single enantiomer of **omeprazole**, an alkaline salt of **omeprazole**, and an alkaline salt of a single enantiomer of **omeprazole**; and the pellet or **granule** being covered with at least one enteric coating layer comprising a plasticizing compound in the amount of more than about. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

6. The tablet composition according to claim 1 wherein the pellet or **granule** further comprises at least one alkaline compound.

CLM What is claimed is:

7. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the active ingredient is a magnesium salt of **omeprazole** having a degree of crystallinity which is higher than 70% as determined by X-ray powder diffraction.

CLM What is claimed is:

8. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the active ingredient is an alkaline salt of (+)-**omeprazole** or (-)-**omeprazole**.

CLM What is claimed is:

11. A process for the manufacture of the oral pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 comprising the following steps: (a) Shaping a multiple of a pellet or **granule** comprising an active ingredient selected from the group consisting of **omeprazole**, a single enantiomer of **omeprazole**, an alkaline salt of **omeprazole**, and an alkaline salt of a single enantiomer of **omeprazole**; (b) covering the pellet or **granule** of step (a) with at least one enteric coating layer having advantageous mechanical properties; (c) mixing a multiple of the enteric coating layered pellet or **granule** of step (b) with at least one tablet excipient; and (d) compressing the mixture into, tablet form without significantly affecting. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

12. The composition according to claim 11, wherein the pellet or **granule** comprises a seed layered with the active ingredient.

CLM What is claimed is:

20. The process according to claim 11, wherein the pellet or **granule** further comprises at least one alkaline compound.

CLM What is claimed is:

21. The process according to claim 11, further comprising the step of covering the pellet or **granule** of step (a) with a separating layer or a multiple thereof.

CLM What is claimed is:

22. The tablet composition according to claim 1, wherein the pellet or **granule** is further covered by at least one separating layer which comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient which is soluble, or insoluble. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
23. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the enteric coating layer applied to a pellet or **granule** has a Vickers hardness value of less than 8.

CLM What is claimed is:
24. The process according to claim 11, wherein the enteric coating layer covering the pellet or **granule** has a thickness of at least 10 μm.

CLM What is claimed is:
25. The process according to claim 11, wherein the pellet or **granule** of step (a) is shaped by layering the active ingredient on a seed ranging in size from about 0.1 to. . .

L8 ANSWER 167 OF 168 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:85601 USPAT2
TI Substituted benzimidazole dosage forms and method of using same
IN Phillips, Jeffrey O., Ashland, MO, United States
PA Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6645988 B2 20031111
AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical preparations comprising substituted benzimidazole proton pump inhibitors. There is provided a liquid or solid pharmaceutical dosage form that is not enteric coated or delayed released containing a proton pump inhibitor and a Primary Essential Buffer. When the dosage form is placed in a liquid phase the Primary Essential Buffer maintains the pH of the environment at a value greater than the pKa of the proton pump inhibitor for a time sufficient to substantially avoid acid degradation of the proton pump inhibitor in the environment. Also provided is a method for treating acid-related gastrointestinal disorders by administering a solid pharmaceutical dosage form; and a kit for the preparation of a liquid oral pharmaceutical composition.
SUMM **Omeprazole** is a substituted benzimidazole, 5-methoxy-2-[(4-methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-2-pyridinyl) methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole, that inhibits gastric acid secretion. **Omeprazole** belongs to a class of antisecretory compounds called proton pump inhibitors ("PPIs") that do not exhibit anti-cholinergic or H.sub.2 histamine. . .
SUMM Typically, **omeprazole**, lansoprazole and other proton pump inhibitors are formulated in an enteric-coated solid dosage form (as either a delayed-release capsule or. . .
SUMM H.sub.2-antagonists, **antacids**, and sucralfate are commonly administered to minimize the pain and the complications related to these conditions. These drugs have certain. . .
SUMM **Omeprazole** (Prilosec®), lansoprazole (Prevacid®) and other PPIs reduce gastric acid production by inhibiting H.sup.+,K.sup.+-ATPase of the parietal cell--the final common pathway. . .
SUMM At neutral pH, **omeprazole**, lansoprazole and other PPIs are chemically stable, lipid-soluble, weak bases that are devoid of inhibitory activity. These neutral weak bases. . . of the membrane-spanning H.sup.+,K.sup.+-ATPase (Hardman et al., Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, p. 907 (9.sup.th ed. 1996)). **Omeprazole** and lansoprazole, therefore, are prodrugs that must be activated to be effective. The specificity of the effects of PPIs is. . .
SUMM **Omeprazole** and lansoprazole are available for oral administration as enteric-coated granules in gelatin capsules. Other proton pump inhibitors such as rabeprazole. . .
SUMM . . . absence of an intravenous or oral liquid dosage form in the United States has limited the testing and use of **omeprazole**, lansoprazole and rabeprazole in the critical care patient population. Barie et al., Therapeutic Use of **Omeprazole** for Refractory Stress-induced Gastric Mucosal Hemorrhage, Crit. Care Med., 20: 899-901 (1992) have described the use of **omeprazole** enteric-coated pellets administered through a nasogastric tube to control gastrointestinal hemorrhage in a critical care patient with multi-organ failure. However,. . .
SUMM Proton pump inhibitors such as **omeprazole** represent an advantageous alternative to the use of H.sub.2-antagonists, **antacids**, and sucralfate as a treatment for complications related to stress-related

mucosal damage. However, in their current form (capsules containing enteric-coated. . .

SUMM **Omeprazole**, the first proton pump inhibitor introduced into use, has been formulated in many different embodiments such as in a mixture. . .

SUMM . . . into a parenterally acceptable liquid form for parenteral administration to a patient. The '323 patent teaches the use of an **omeprazole** tablet which is placed in the device and dissolved by normal saline, and infused parenterally into the patient. This device and method of parenteral infusion of **omeprazole** does not provide the **omeprazole** solution as an enteral product, nor is this **omeprazole** solution directly administered to the diseased or affected areas, namely the stomach and upper gastrointestinal tract, nor does this **omeprazole** formulation provide the immediate **antacid** effect of the present formulation.

SUMM U.S. Pat. No. 4,786,505 to Lovgren et al. discloses a pharmaceutical preparation containing **omeprazole** together with an alkaline reacting compound or an alkaline salt of **omeprazole** optionally together with an alkaline compound as a core material in a tablet formulation. The core is then enterically coated.. . . be chosen from such substances as the sodium salt of carbonic acid, are used to form a "micro-pH" around each **omeprazole** particle to protect the **omeprazole** which is highly sensitive to acid pH. The powder mixture is then formulated into enteric-coated small beads, pellets, tablets and may be loaded into capsules by conventional pharmaceutical procedures. This formulation of **omeprazole** does not teach a non-enteric-coated **omeprazole** dosage form which can be enterally administered to a patient who may be unable and/or unwilling to swallow capsules, tablets or pellets, nor does it teach a convenient form which can be used to make an **omeprazole** or other proton pump inhibitor solution or suspension.

SUMM Several buffered **omeprazole** oral solutions/suspensions have been disclosed. For example, Pilbrant et al., Development of an Oral Formulation of **Omeprazole**, Scand. J. Gastroent. 20(Suppl. 108): 113-120 (1985) teaches a suspension of micronized **omeprazole**, 60 mg, in 50 ml of water also containing 8 mmoles of sodium bicarbonate. The suspension was administered as follows:. . . a solution of 8 mmoles of sodium bicarbonate in 50 ml of water. Five minutes later the patients took the **omeprazole** suspension and rinsed it down with another 50 ml of sodium bicarbonate solution. Ten (10), 20 and 30 minutes later,. . .

SUMM Andersson et el., Pharmacokinetics of Various Single Intravenous and Oral Doses of **Omeprazole**, Eur J. Clin. Pharmacol. 39: 195-197 (1990) discloses 10 mg, 40 mg, and 90 mg of oral **omeprazole** dissolved in PEG 400, sodium bicarbonate and water. The concentration of **omeprazole** cannot be determined, as volumes of diluent are not disclosed. Nevertheless, it is apparent from this reference that multiple doses of sodium bicarbonate were administered with and after the **omeprazole** suspension.

SUMM Andersson et al., Pharmacokinetics and Bioavailability of **Omeprazole** After Single and Repeated Oral Administration in Healthy Subjects, Br. J. Clin. Pharmac. 29: 557-63 (1990) teaches the oral use of 20 mg of **omeprazole**, which was dissolved in 20 g of PEG 400 (sp. gravity=1.14) and diluted with 50 ml of water containing 8 mmoles of sodium bicarbonate. In order to protect the **omeprazole** from gastric acid, the buffered solution was given with 48 mmoles of sodium bicarbonate in 300 ml of water.

SUMM Regardh et al., The Pharmacokinetics of **Omeprazole** in Humans--A Study of Single Intravenous and Oral Doses, Ther. Drug Mon. 12: 163-72 (1990) discloses an oral dose of **omeprazole** at a concentration 0.4 mg/ml after the drug was dissolved in PEG 400, water and sodium bicarbonate (8 mmoles). A solution containing 16 mmoles of sodium bicarbonate in 100 ml of water was concomitantly given with the **omeprazole** solution. That dose was followed by a solution of 50 ml of 0.16 mol/L sodium bicarbonate that was used for. . .

SUMM Landahl et al., Pharmacokinetics Study of **Omeprazole** in Elderly Healthy Volunteers, Clin. Pharmacokinetics 23 (6): 469-476 (1992) teaches the use of an oral dose of 40 mg of **omeprazole** dissolved in PEG 400, sodium bicarbonate and water. This reference does not disclose the final concentrations utilized. Again, this reference teaches the multiple administration of sodium bicarbonate (8 mmol/L and 16 mmol/L) after the **omeprazole** solution.

SUMM Andersson et al., Pharmacokinetics of [.sup.14C] **Omeprazole** in

Patients with Liver Cirrhosis, Clin. Pharmacokinetics 24(1): 71-78 (1993) discloses the oral administration of 40 mg of **omeprazole**, which was dissolved in PEG 400, water and sodium bicarbonate. This reference does not teach the final concentration of the **omeprazole** solution administered, although it emphasizes the need for pre, concomitant and post sodium bicarbonate dosing with a total of 48. . .

SUMM All of the buffered **omeprazole** solutions described in these references were administered orally, and were given to healthy subjects who were able to ingest the oral dose. In all of these studies, **omeprazole** was suspended in a solution including sodium bicarbonate, as a pH buffer, in order to protect the acid sensitive **omeprazole** during administration. In all of these studies, repeated administration of sodium bicarbonate both prior to, during, and following **omeprazole** administration were required in order to prevent acid degradation of the **omeprazole** given via the oral route of administration. In the above-cited studies, as much as 48 mmoles of sodium bicarbonate in 300 ml of water must be ingested for a single dose of **omeprazole** to be orally administered.

SUMM The buffered **omeprazole** solutions of the above cited prior art require the ingestion of large amounts of sodium bicarbonate and large volumes of water by repeated administration. This has been considered necessary to prevent acid degradation of the **omeprazole**. In the above-cited studies, basically healthy volunteers, rather than sick patients, were given dilute buffered **omeprazole** utilizing pre-dosing and post-dosing with large volumes of sodium bicarbonate.

SUMM . . . amounts of sodium bicarbonate can produce at least six significant adverse effects, which can dramatically reduce the efficacy of the **omeprazole** in patients and reduce the overall health of the patients. First, the fluid volumes of these dosing protocols would not be suitable for sick or critically ill patients who must receive multiple doses of **omeprazole**. The large volumes would result in the distention of the stomach and increase the likelihood of complications in critically ill. . .

SUMM Fifth, excessive **antacid** intake (such as sodium bicarbonate) can result in drug interactions that produce serious adverse effects. For example, by altering gastric and urinary pH, **antacids** can alter rates of drug dissolution and absorption, bioavailability, and renal elimination (Brunton, supra).

SUMM Sixth, because the buffered **omeprazole** solutions of the prior art require prolonged administration of sodium bicarbonate, it makes it difficult for patients to comply with the regimens of the prior art. For example, Pilbrant et al. disclose an oral **omeprazole** administration protocol calling for the administration to a subject who has been fasting for at least ten hours, a solution. . . of sodium bicarbonate in 50 ml of water. Five minutes later, the subject ingests a suspension of 60 mg of **omeprazole** in 50 ml of water that also contains 8 mmoles of sodium bicarbonate. This is rinsed down with another 50 ml of 8 mmoles sodium bicarbonate solution. Ten minutes after the ingestion of the **omeprazole** dose, the subject ingests 50 ml of bicarbonate solution (8 mmoles). This is repeated at twenty minutes and thirty minutes post **omeprazole** dosing to yield a total of 48 mmoles of sodium bicarbonate and 300 ml of water in total that are ingested by the subject for a single **omeprazole** dose. Not only does this regimen require the ingestion of excessive amounts of bicarbonate and water, which is likely to. . .

SUMM . . . patients who are required to follow complex schedules for drug administration are non-compliant and, thus, the efficacy of the buffered **omeprazole** solutions of the prior art would be expected to be reduced due to non-compliance. Compliance has been found to be. . . one or two (usually morning and night) doses of a medication per day. The use of the prior art buffered **omeprazole** solutions which require administration protocols with numerous steps, different drugs (sodium bicarbonate+**omeprazole**+PEG 400 versus sodium bicarbonate alone), and specific time allotments between each stage of the total **omeprazole** regimen in order to achieve efficacious results is clearly in contrast with both current drug compliance theories and human nature.

SUMM The prior art (Pilbrant et al., 1985) teaches that the buffered **omeprazole** suspension can be stored at refrigerator temperatures for a week and deep frozen for a year while still maintaining 99% of its initial potency. It would be desirable to have an **omeprazole** or other proton pump inhibitor solution or suspension that could be stored at room temperature or in a refrigerator for. . . art while still maintaining 99% of the initial potency. Additionally, it would be

advantageous to have a form of the **omeprazole** and bicarbonate which can be utilized to instantly make the **omeprazole** solution/suspension of the present invention which is supplied in a solid form which imparts the advantages of improved shelf-life at. . .

SUMM . . . provides a cost-effective means for the treatment of the aforementioned conditions without the adverse effect profile of H.sub.2 receptor antagonists, **antacids**, and sucralfate. Further, it would be desirable to have a proton pump inhibitor formulation which is convenient to prepare and. . . the liquid formulation not clog indwelling tubes, such as nasogastric tubes or other similar tubes, and which acts as an **antacid** immediately upon delivery.

SUMM . . . prior art are often administered in larger doses than the oral forms. For example, the typical adult IV dose of **omeprazole** is greater than 100 mg/day whereas the adult oral dose is 20 to 40 mg/day. Large IV doses are necessary. . .

SUMM In another embodiment, oral dosage forms are disclosed comprising a combination of enteric-coated or delayed-released PPI with an **antacid**(s). Such forms may optionally comprise non-enteric-coated PPI.

DRWD FIG. 1 is a graph showing the effect of the **omeprazole** solution of the present invention on gastric pH in patients at risk for upper gastrointestinal bleeding from stress-related mucosal damage;

DRWD FIG. 3 is a bar graph illustrating gastric pH both pre- and post-administration of **omeprazole** solution according to the present invention;

DETD . . . (or "PPI") shall mean any substituted benzimidazole possessing pharmacological activity as an inhibitor of H.sup.+,K.sup.+-ATPase, including, but not limited to, **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole, esomeprazole, pariprazole, and leminoprazole. The definition of "PPI" also means that the active agents of the present. . .

DETD The inventive pharmaceutical composition comprising a proton pump inhibitor such as **omeprazole**, lansoprazole or other proton pump inhibitor and derivatives thereof can be used for the treatment or prevention of gastrointestinal conditions. . .

DETD The dosage range of **omeprazole** or other proton pump inhibitors can range from less than approximately 2 mg/day to approximately 300 mg/day. For example, the standard approximate adult daily oral dosage is typically 20 mg of **omeprazole**, 30 mg lansoprazole, 40 mg pantoprazole, 20 mg rabeprazole, 20 mg esomeprazole, and the pharmacologically equivalent doses of pariprazole and. . .

DETD . . . described in Phillips U.S. Pat. No. 5,840,737, the liquid oral pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is prepared by mixing **omeprazole** enteric-coated granules (Prilosec® AstraZeneca), or **omeprazole** base, or other proton pump inhibitor or derivatives thereof with a solution including at least one buffering agent (with or without a parietal cell activator, as discussed below). In one embodiment, **omeprazole** or other proton pump inhibitor, which can be obtained from powder, capsules, and tablets or obtained from the solution for parenteral administration, is mixed with a sodium bicarbonate solution to achieve a desired final **omeprazole** (or other PPI) concentration. As an example, the concentration of **omeprazole** in the solution can range from approximately 0.4 mg/ml to approximately 10.0 mg/ml. The preferred concentration for the **omeprazole** in the solution ranges from approximately 1.0 mg/ml to approximately 4.0 mg/ml, with 2.0 mg/ml being the standard concentration. For. . .

DETD . . . 8.4% used in the solution of the present invention is approximately 1 mEq (or mmole) sodium bicarbonate per 2 mg **omeprazole**, with a range of approximately 0.2 mEq (mmole) to 5 mEq (mmole) per 2 mg of **omeprazole**.

DETD In an embodiment of the present invention, enterically-coated **omeprazole** particles are obtained from delayed release capsules (Prilosec® AstraZeneca). Alternatively, **omeprazole** base powder can be used. The enterically coated **omeprazole** particles are mixed with a sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO.sub.3) solution (8.4%), which dissolves the enteric coating and forms an **omeprazole** solution.

DETD . . . pellets; (b) the buffer solution protects the PPI from acid degradation prior to absorption; (c) the buffer acts as an **antacid** while the PPI is being absorbed for rapid **antacid** relief; and (d) the solutions can be administered through an existing indwelling tube without clogging, for example, nasogastric or other. . .

DETD . . . like. Additionally, thickening agents such as methyl cellulose are desirable to use in order to reduce the settling of the **omeprazole**

or other PPI or derivatives thereof from the suspension.

DETD The present invention further includes a pharmaceutical composition comprising **omeprazole** or other proton pump inhibitor and derivatives thereof and at least one buffering agent in a form convenient for storage,. . . a subject. The pharmaceutical composition is in a solid form prior to dissolution or suspension in an aqueous solution. The **omeprazole** or other PPIs and buffering agent can be formed into a tablet, capsule, pellets or granules, by methods well known. . .

DETD The resultant **omeprazole** solution is stable at room temperature for several weeks and inhibits the growth of bacteria or fungi as shown in. . . Example XIII, the solution maintains greater than 90% of its potency for 12 months. By providing a pharmaceutical composition including **omeprazole** or other PPI with buffer in a solid form, which can be later dissolved or suspended in a prescribed amount of aqueous solution to yield the desired concentration of **omeprazole** and buffer, the cost of production, shipping, and storage are greatly reduced as no liquids are shipped (reducing weight and. . .

DETD . . . therapeutic amount of a PPI, a buffering agent, and a disintegrant. More particularly, the suspension tablets comprise about 20 mg **omeprazole** and about 4-30 mEq of sodium bicarbonate.

DETD . . . magnesium silicate, magnesium aluminate, aluminum hydroxide or aluminum magnesium hydroxide. A particular alkali earth metal salt useful for making an **antacid** tablet is calcium carbonate.

DETD . . . manufacturing step, it does have the significant benefit of increasing the dissolution rate of relatively water insoluble drugs, such as **omeprazole** and other proton pump inhibitors.

DETD . . . diluent, and a re-usable plastic dosing cup. More specifically, the package could contain thirty (30) suspension tablets containing 20 mg **omeprazole** each, 1 L sodium bicarbonate 8.4% solution, and a 30 ml dose cup. The user places the tablet in the. . .

DETD Wet granulation is the oldest method of **granule** preparation. The individual steps in the wet granulation process of tablet preparation include milling and sieving of the ingredients; dry. . .

DETD . . . as raw cocoa, is administered in an amount of about 5 mg to 2.5 g per 20 mg dose of **omeprazole** (or equivalent pharmacologic dose of other PPI). The dose of activator administered to a mammal, particularly a human, in the. . .

DETD The approximate effective ranges for various parietal cell activators per 20 mg dose of **omeprazole** (or equivalent dose of other PPI) are:

DETD A. Fast Disintegrating Suspension Tablets of **Omeprazole**

DETD . . . the vortex of a rapidly stirred beaker containing 3.0 kg of deionized water. This slurry is mixed for 10 minutes. **Omeprazole** 90 g (powdered) is placed in the bowl of a Hobart mixer. After mixing, the slurry of croscarmellose sodium is added slowly to the **omeprazole** in the mixer bowl, forming a granulation, which is then placed in trays and dried at 70° C. for three. . . standard tablet press (Hata HS). These tablets have an average weight of about 0.75 g, and contain about 20 mg **omeprazole**. These tablets have low friability and rapid disintegration time. This formulation may be dissolved in an aqueous solution containing a. . .

DETD . . . solution is sodium bicarbonate 8.4%. As a further alternative, sodium bicarbonate powder (about 975 mg per 20 mg dose of **omeprazole** (or an equipotent amount of other PPI) is compounded directly into the tablet. Such tablets are then dissolved in water. . .

DETD

B1. 10 mg Tablet Formula.
Omeprazole 10 mg (or lansoprazole or pantoprazole or other PPI in an equipotent amount)
Calcium lactate 175 mg
Calcium glycerophosphate 175 mg
Sodium bicarbonate. . . 12 mg
Dextrose 10 mg
Peppermint 3 mg
Maltodextrin 3 mg
Mannitol 3 mg
Pregelatinized starch 3 mg
B2. 10 mg Tablet Formula.
PPI: one of the following:
Omeprazole 10 mg
Lansoprazole 15 mg
Pantoprazole sodium 20 mg

Rabeprazole sodium 10 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Calcium lactate 375 mg
Calcium glycerophosphate 375. . . 12 mg
Dextrose 10 mg
Peppermint 3 mg
Maltodextrin 20 mg
Mannitol 30 mg
Pregelatinized starch 30 mg
B3. 10 mg Tablet Formula.
PPI: one of the following:
Omeprazole 10 mg
Lansoprazole 15 mg
Pantoprazole sodium 20 mg
Rabeprazole sodium 10 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Sodium bicarbonate 750 mg
Aspartame sodium (phenylalanine). . . starch 15 mg
Croscarmellose sodium 12 mg
Dextrose 10 mg
Peppermint 3 mg
Maltodextrin 20 mg
Mannitol 30 mg
Pregelatinized starch 30 mg
C1. 20 mg Tablet Formula.
Omeprazole 20 mg (or lansoprazole or pantoprazole or other PPI in an equipotent amount)
Calcium lactate 175 mg
Calcium glycerophosphate 175 mg
Sodium bicarbonate. . . mg
Calcium hydroxide 10 mg
Peppermint 3 mg
Maltodextrin 3 mg
Mannitol 3 mg
Pregelatinized starch 3 mg
C2. 20 mg Tablet Formula.
PPI: One of the following:
Omeprazole 20 mg
Lansoprazole 30 mg
Pantoprazole 40 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Calcium lactate 375 mg
Calcium glycerophosphate 375 mg
Aspartame calcium (phenylalanine) 0.5. . . 12 mg
Dextrose 10 mg
Peppermint 3 mg
Maltodextrin 20 mg
Mannitol 30 mg
Pregelatinized starch 30 mg
C3. 20 mg Tablet Formula.
PPI: One of the following:
Omeprazole 20 mg
Lansoprazole 30 mg
Pantoprazole 40 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Sodium bicarbonate 750 mg
Aspartame sodium (phenylalanine) 0.5 mg
Colloidal silicon dioxide. . . starch 15 mg
Croscarmellose sodium 12 mg
Dextrose 10 mg
Peppermint 3 mg
Maltodextrin 20 mg
Mannitol 30 mg
Pregelatinized starch 30 mg
D1. Tablet for Rapid Dissolution.
Omeprazole 20 mg (or lansoprazole or pantoprazole or other PPI in an equipotent amount)
Calcium lactate 175 mg
Calcium glycerophosphate 175 mg
Sodium bicarbonate 500 mg
Calcium hydroxide 50 mg
Croscarmellose sodium 12 mg

D2. Tablet for Rapid Dissolution.
PPI: One of the following:
Omeprazole 20 mg
Lansoprazole 30 mg
Pantoprazole 40 mg
Rabeprazole sodium 20 mg
Esomeprazole magnesium 20 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Calcium lactate 300 mg
Calcium glycerophosphate 300 mg
Calcium hydroxide 50 mg
Croscarmellose sodium 12 mg
D3. Tablet for Rapid Dissolution.
PPI: One of the following:
Omeprazole 20 mg
Lansoprazole 30 mg
Pantoprazole 40 mg
Rabeprazole sodium 20 mg
Esomeprazole magnesium 20 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Sodium bicarbonate 700 mg
Trisodium phosphate dodecahydrate 100 mg
Croscarmellose sodium 12 mg
E1. Powder for Reconstitution
for Oral Use (or per ng tube).
Omeprazole 20 mg (or lansoprazole or pantoprazole or
other PPI in an equipotent amount)
Calcium lactate 175 mg
Calcium glycerophosphate 175 mg
Sodium bicarbonate 500 mg
Calcium hydroxide 50 mg
Glycerine 200 mg
E2. Powder for Reconstitution
for Oral Use (or per ng tube).
PPI: One of the following:
Omeprazole 20 mg
Lansoprazole 30 mg
Pantoprazole 40 mg
Rabeprazole sodium 20 mg
Esomeprazole magnesium 20 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Calcium lactate 300 mg
Calcium. . . glycerophosphate 300 mg
Calcium hydroxide 50 mg
Glycerine 200 mg
E3. Powder for Reconstitution
for Oral Use (or per ng tube).
PPI: One of the following:
Omeprazole 20 mg
Lansoprazole 30 mg
Pantoprazole 40 mg
Rabeprazole sodium 20 mg
Esomeprazole magnesium 20 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Sodium bicarbonate 850 mg
Trisodium phosphate 50 mg
F1. 10 mg Tablet Formula.
Omeprazole 10 mg (or lansoprazole or pantoprazole or
other PPI in an equipotent amount)
Calcium lactate 175 mg
Calcium glycerophosphate 175 mg
Sodium bicarbonate. . . 20 mg
Croscarmellose sodium 12 mg
Peppermint 3 mg
Magnesium silicate 1 mg
Magnesium stearate 1 mg
F2. 10 mg Tablet Formula.
PPI: One of the following:
Omeprazole 10 mg
Lansoprazole 15 mg
Pantoprazole sodium 20 mg
Rabeprazole sodium 10 mg

Esomeprazole magnesium 10 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Calcium lactate 475. . . 20 mg
Croscarmellose sodium 12 mg
Peppermint 3 mg
Magnesium silicate 10 mg
Magnesium stearate 10 mg
F3. 10 mg Tablet Formula.
PPI: One of the following:
Omeprazole 10 mg
Lansoprazole 15 mg
Pantoprazole sodium 20 mg
Rabeprazole sodium 10 mg
Esomeprazole magnesium 10 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Sodium bicarbonate 700 mg
Polyethylene glycol 20 mg
Croscarmellose sodium 12 mg
Peppermint 3 mg
Magnesium silicate 10 mg
Magnesium stearate 10 mg
G1. 10 mg Tablet Formula.
Omeprazole 10 mg (or lansoprazole or pantoprazole or other PPI in an equipotent amount)
Calcium lactate 200 mg
Calcium glycerophosphate 200 mg
Sodium bicarbonate 400 mg
Croscarmellose sodium 12 mg
Pregelatinized starch 3 mg
G2. 10 mg Tablet Formula.
PPI: One of the following:
Omeprazole 10 mg
Lansoprazole 15 mg
Pantoprazole sodium 20 mg
Rabeprazole sodium 10 mg
Esomeprazole magnesium 10 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Calcium lactate 400 mg
Calcium glycerophosphate 400 mg
Croscarmellose sodium 12 mg
Pregelatinized starch 3 mg
G3. 10 mg Tablet Formula.
PPI: One of the following:
Omeprazole 10 mg
Lansoprazole 15 mg
Pantoprazole sodium 20 mg
Rabeprazole sodium 10 mg
Esomeprazole magnesium 10 mg
Other PPI in an equipotent amount
Sodium bicarboante 750. . .

DETD Ten (10) tablets were prepared using a standard tablet press, each tablet comprising about 20 mg **omeprazole** and about 975 mg sodium bicarbonate uniformly dispersed throughout the tablet. To test the disintegration rate of the tablets, each was added to 60 ml of water. Using previously prepared liquid **omeprazole**/sodium bicarbonate solution as a visual comparator, it was observed that each tablet was completely dispersed in under three (3) minutes.

DETD Tablets are prepared in a two-step process. First, about 20 mg of **omeprazole** is formed into a tablet as is known in the art to be used as a central core. Second, about. . .

DETD . . . one 20 mg Prilosec® capsule were emptied into a mortar and triturated with a pestle to a fine powder. The **omeprazole** powder was then geometrically diluted with about 958 mg sodium bicarbonate USP, about 832 mg citric acid USP and about 312 mg potassium carbonate USP to form a homogeneous mixture of effervescent **omeprazole** powder. This powder was then added to about 60 ml of water whereupon the powder reacted with the water to create effervescence. A bubbling solution resulted of **omeprazole** and principally the **antacids** sodium citrate and potassium citrate. The solution was then administered orally to one adult male subject and gastric pH was. . .

DETD . . . create the desired solution. In addition, lansoprazole 30 mg (or an equipotent dose of other PPI) can be substituted for **omeprazole**.

DETD . . . are not available in dosage forms that are easy to administer to young children. To address this problem, applicant employed **omeprazole** or lansoprazole in a buffered chocolate suspension (Choco-Base), in children with manifestations of GERD.

DETD . . . of children with GERD referred to the University of Missouri-Columbia from 1995 to 1998 who received treatment with the experimental **omeprazole** or lansoprazole Choco-Base suspension formulated in accordance with Formulation 1 stated below. Data were included on all patients with follow. . .

DETD The proton pump inhibitor suspension used in this group of patients was Choco-Base suspension of either lansoprazole or **omeprazole**. The dosing was very uniform, with patients receiving doses of either 10 or 20 mg of **omeprazole** and 23 mg of lansoprazole. Initially, in April of 1996 when therapy was first instituted 10 mg of **omeprazole** was used. There were 3 patients in this early phase who were treated initially with 10 mg po qd of **omeprazole**. All three subsequently were increased to either 20 mg po qd of **omeprazole** or 23 mg po qd of lansoprazole. All remaining patients were given either the 20 mg **omeprazole** or the 23 mg lansoprazole treatment qd, except in one case, where 30 mg of lansoprazole was used. Patients were. . .

DETD . . . in adults but not in children. Published data are lacking on the efficacy of the lansoprazole sprinkle method in children. **Omeprazole** has been studied for bioequivalence as a sprinkle in adults and appears to produce comparable serum concentrations when compared to the standard capsule. Again no data are available on the **omeprazole** sprinkle in children. An additional disadvantage of **omeprazole** is its taste which is quinine-like. Even when suspended in juice, applesauce or the like, the bitter nature of the medicine is easily tasted even if one **granule** is chewed. For this reason applicant eventually progressed to use lansoprazole in Choco-Base. Pantoprazole and rabeprazole are available as enteric-coated. . . that effective PPI dosages should be higher than that originally reported, i.e., from 0.7 mg/kg to 2 or 3 mg/kg **omeprazole**. Since toxicity with the PPIs is not seen even at >50 mg/kg, there appears little risk associated with the higher. . . applicant established a simple fixed dosage regimen of 10 ml Choco-Base suspension daily. This 10 ml dose provided 20 mg **omeprazole** or 23 mg lansoprazole.

DETD . . . been diagnosed both by pH probe and endoscopy. In the first few months, applicant treated patients with 10 mg of **omeprazole** qd (1 mg/kg) and found this to be somewhat ineffective, and quickly increased the dosing to 20 mg (2 mg/kg) of **omeprazole**. About halfway through the study, applicant began using lansoprazole 23 mg po qd. Applicant's standard therapy was then either 20 mg of **omeprazole** or 23 mg of lansoprazole once daily. The extra 3 mg of lansoprazole is related only to the fact that. . .

DETD

FORMULATION I

PART A INGREDIENTS AMOUNT (mg)

Omeprazole 200
Sucrose 26000
Sodium Bicarbonate 9400
Cocoa 1800
Corn Syrup Solids 6000
Sodium Caseinate 1000
Soy Lecithin 150
Sodium Chloride 35
Tricalcium Phosphate 20
Dipotassium Phosphate 12
Silicon Dioxide. . . AMOUNT (ml)

Distilled Water 100
COMPOUNDING INSTRUCTIONS
Add Part B to Part A to create a total volume of
approximately 130 ml with an **omeprazole**
concentration of about 1.5 mg/ml.
DETD . . . 150
Sodium Chloride 35
Tricalcium Phosphate 20

Dipotassium Phosphate 12
Silicon Dioxide 5
Sodium Stearoyl Lactylate 5

PART B INGREDIENTS AMOUNT

Distilled Water 100 ml
Sodium Bicarbonate 8400 mg
Omeprazole 200 mg
COMPOUNDING INSTRUCTIONS
Mix the constituents of Part B together thoroughly and then add to Part A. This results in a total volume of approximately 130 ml with an **omeprazole** concentration of about 1.5 mg/ml.
DETD . . . Caseinate 1000
Soy Lecithin 150
Sodium Chloride 35
Tricalcium Phosphate 20
Dipotassium Phosphate 12
Silicon Dioxide 5
Sodium Stearoyl Lactylate 5

PART B INGREDIENTS AMOUNT

Distilled Water 100 ml
Omeprazole 200 mg
COMPOUNDING INSTRUCTIONS
This formulation is reconstituted at the time of use by a pharmacist. Part B is mixed first and is then uniformly mixed with the components of Part A. A final volume of about 130 ml is created having an **omeprazole** concentration of about 1.5 mg/ml.
DETD . . . 150
Sodium Chloride 35
Tricalcium Phosphate 20
Dipotassium Phosphate 12
Silicon Dioxide 5
Sodium Stearoyl Lactylate 5

PART B INGREDIENTS AMOUNT

Distilled Water 100 ml
Sodium Bicarbonate 8400 mg
Omeprazole 200 mg
COMPOUNDING INSTRUCTIONS
This formulation is reconstituted at the time of use by a pharmacist. Part B is mixed first and is then uniformly mixed with the components of Part A. A final volume of about 130 ml is created having an **omeprazole** concentration of about 1.5 mg/ml.
DETD In all four of the above formulations, lansoprazole or other PPI can be substituted for **omeprazole** in equipotent amounts. For example, 300 mg of lansoprazole may be substituted for the 200 mg of **omeprazole**. Additionally, aspartame can be substituted for sucrose, and the following other ingredients can be employed as carriers, adjuvants and excipients:. . .
DETD **Omeprazole** powder or enteric-coated granules can be used in each formulation. If the enteric-coated granules are used, the coating is either. . .
DETD The ChocoBase product was compounded according to Formulation 1 above, except 300 mg of lansoprazole was used instead of **omeprazole**. A dose of 30 mg lansoprazole Choco-Base was orally administered at hour 18 post lansoprazole alone. Gastric pH was measured. . .
DETD Tablets were compounded using known methods by forming an inner core of 10 mg **omeprazole** powder mixed with 750 mg sodium bicarbonate, and an outer core of 10 mg **omeprazole** enteric-coated granules mixed with known binders and excipients. Upon ingestion of the whole tablet, the tablet dissolves and the inner. . .
DETD The **omeprazole** solution was prepared by mixing 10 ml of 8.4% sodium bicarbonate with the contents of a 20 mg capsule of **omeprazole** (Merck & Co. Inc., West Point, Pa.) to yield a solution having a final **omeprazole** concentration of 2 mg/ml.

DETD Nasogastric (ng) tubes were placed in the patients and an **omeprazole** dosage protocol of buffered 40 mg **omeprazole** solution (2 mg **omeprazole**/1 ml NaHCO.sub.3 -8.4%) followed by 40 mg of the same buffered **omeprazole** solution in eight hours, then 20 mg of the same buffered **omeprazole** solution per day, for five days. After each buffered **omeprazole** solution administration, nasogastric suction was turned off for thirty minutes.

DETD Eleven patients were evaluable. All patients were mechanically ventilated. Two hours after the initial 40 mg dose of buffered **omeprazole** solution, all patients had an increase in gastric pH to greater than eight as shown in FIG. 1. Ten of the eleven patients maintained a gastric pH of greater than or equal to four when administered 20 mg **omeprazole** solution. One patient required 40 mg **omeprazole** solution per day (closed head injury, five total risk factors for SRMD). Two patients were changed to **omeprazole** solution after having developed clinically significant upper gastrointestinal bleeding while receiving conventional intravenous H.sub.2-antagonists. Bleeding subsided in both cases after. . . patients. Overall mortality was 27%, mortality attributable to upper gastrointestinal bleeding was 0%. Pneumonia developed in one patient after initiating **omeprazole** therapy and was present upon the initiation of **omeprazole** therapy in another patient. The mean length of prophylaxis was five days.

DETD buffered **omeprazole** solution regimen per (ng) tube×five days $65.70.

DETD This example illustrates the efficacy of the buffered **omeprazole** solution of the present invention based on the increase in gastric pH, safety and cost of the buffered **omeprazole** solution as a method for SRMD prophylaxis.

DETD Experiments were carried out in order to determine the effect of the **omeprazole** solution (2 mg **omeprazole**/1 ml NaHCO.sub.3-8.4%) administration on the accuracy of subsequent pH measurements through a nasogastric tube.

DETD After preparing a total of 40 mg of buffered **omeprazole** solution, in the manner of Example VII, doses were administered into the stomach, usually through a nasogastric (ng) tube. Nasogastric. . .

DETD . . . A 5 ml aliquot of gastric fluid was aspirated through each tube and the pH recorded; this was called the "pre-**omeprazole** solution/suspension measurement." Second, the terminal portion (tp) of each of the nasogastric tubes was removed from the beaker of gastric fluid and placed into an empty beaker. Twenty (20) mg of **omeprazole** solution was delivered through each of the nasogastric tubes and flushed with 10 ml of tap water. The terminal portion. . . fluid was aspirated through each nasogastric tube and the pH recorded; this was called the "after first dose SOS [Simplified **Omeprazole** Solution] measurement." Third, after an additional hour had passed, the second step was repeated; this was called the "after second dose SOS [Simplified **Omeprazole** Solution] measurement." In addition to the pre-**omeprazole** measurement, the pH of the gastric fluid was checked in triplicate after the second and third steps. A change in. . .

DETD . . . were taken during the course of the experiment. These results illustrate that there were no statistically significant latent effects of **omeprazole** solution administration (per nasogastric tube) on the accuracy of subsequent pH measurements obtained through the same nasogastric tube.

DETD Efficacy of Buffered **Omeprazole** Solution in Ventilated Patients.

DETD Experiments were performed in order to determine the efficacy, safety, and cost of buffered **omeprazole** solution in mechanically ventilated critically ill patients who have at least one additional risk factor for stress-related mucosal damage.

DETD Patients received 20 ml **omeprazole** solution (prepared as per Example VII and containing 40 mg of **omeprazole**) initially, followed by a second 20 ml dose six to eight hours later, then 10 ml (20 mg) daily. **Omeprazole** solution according to the present invention was administered through a nasogastric tube, followed by 5-10 ml of tap water. The. . .

DETD . . . and was associated with a five percent decrease in hematocrit. Secondary efficacy measures were gastric pH measured four hours after **omeprazole** was first administered, mean gastric pH after **omeprazole** was started, and the lowest gastric pH during **omeprazole** therapy. Safety-related outcomes included the incidence of adverse events and the incidence of pneumonia. No patient experienced clinically significant

upper gastrointestinal bleeding after receiving **omeprazole** suspension. The four-hour post **omeprazole** gastric pH was 7.1 (mean), the mean gastric pH after starting **omeprazole** was 6.8 (mean) and the lowest pH after starting **omeprazole** was 5.6 (mean). The incidence of pneumonia was twelve percent. No patient in this high-risk population experienced an adverse event or a drug interaction that was attributable to **omeprazole.**

DETD **Omeprazole** solution prevented clinically significant upper gastrointestinal bleeding and maintained gastric pH above 5.5 in mechanically ventilated critical care patients without. . .

DETD . . . mechanically ventilated and have one of the following additional risk factors for a minimum of twenty-four hours after initiation of **omeprazole** suspension: head injury with altered level of consciousness, extensive burns (>20% Body Surface Area), acute renal failure, acid-base disorder, multiple. . .

DETD **Omeprazole** solution was prepared immediately before administration by the patient's nurse using the following instructions: empty the contents of one or two 20 mg **omeprazole** capsule(s) into an empty 10 ml syringe (with 20 gauge needle in place) from which the plunger has been removed. (**Omeprazole** delayed-release capsules, Merck & Co., Inc., West Point, Pa.); replace the plunger and uncap the needle; withdraw 10 ml of. . . solution or 20 ml if 40 mg given (Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.), to create a concentration of 2 mg **omeprazole** per ml of 8.4% sodium bicarbonate; and allow the enteric coated pellets of **omeprazole** to completely breakdown, ≈30 minutes (agitation is helpful). The **omeprazole** in the resultant preparation is partially dissolved and partially suspended. The preparation should have a milky white appearance with fine. . . was not administered with acidic substances. A high-pressure liquid chromatography study was performed that demonstrated that this preparation of simplified **omeprazole** suspension maintains >90% potency for seven days at room temperature. This preparation remained free of bacterial and fungal contamination for. . .

DETD The initial dose of **omeprazole** solution was 40 mg, followed by a second 40 mg dose six to eight hours later, then a 20 mg. . . tube. The nasogastric tube was then flushed with 5-10 ml of tap water and clamped for at least one hour. **Omeprazole** therapy was continued until there was no longer a need for stress ulcer prophylaxis (usually after the nasogastric tube was. . .

DETD The secondary efficacy measures were gastric pH measured four hours after **omeprazole** was administered, mean gastric pH after starting **omeprazole** and lowest gastric pH during **omeprazole** administration. Gastric pH was measured immediately after aspirating gastric contents through the nasogastric tube. pH paper (pHydrion improved pH papers,. . . test strips was 1 to 11, in increments of one pH unit. Gastric pH was measured before the initiation of **omeprazole** solution therapy, immediately before each dose, and every four hours between doses.

DETD . . . before the first dose of study drug was administered to determine if pneumonia was present prior to the start of **omeprazole** suspension.

DETD A pharmacoeconomic evaluation of stress ulcer prophylaxis using **omeprazole** solution was performed. The evaluation included total drug cost (acquisition and administration), actual costs associated with adverse events (e.g., psychiatry. . . costs associated with clinically significant upper gastrointestinal bleeding. Total drug cost was calculated by adding the average institutional costs of **omeprazole** 20 mg capsules, 50 ml sodium bicarbonate vials, and 10 ml syringes with needle; nursing time (drug administration, pH monitoring);. . .

DETD The paired t-test (two-tailed) was used to compare gastric pH before and after **omeprazole** solution administration and to compare gastric pH before **omeprazole** solution administration with the mean and lowest gastric pH value measured after beginning **omeprazole.**

DETD Seventy-seven patients met the inclusion and exclusion criteria and received **omeprazole** solution (See FIG. 2). Two patients were excluded from the efficacy evaluation because the protocol for **omeprazole** administration was not followed. In one case, the **omeprazole** enteric-coated pellets had not completely broken down prior to the administration of the first two doses, which produced an erratic. . . on gastric pH. The gastric pH increased to above six as soon as the patient was given a dose of **omeprazole** solution (in which the enteric coated pellets of **omeprazole** had been allowed to completely breakdown).

DETD The reason for the second exclusion was that nasogastric suctioning was

not turned off after the **omeprazole** dose was administered. This resulted in a transient effect on gastric pH. The suction was turned off with subsequent **omeprazole** doses, and control of gastric pH was achieved. Two patients were considered efficacy failures because **omeprazole** failed to maintain adequate gastric pH control on the standard **omeprazole** 20 mg/day maintenance dose. When the **omeprazole** dose was increased to 40 mg/day (40 mg once/day or 20 mg twice/day), gastric pH was maintained above four in. . .

DETD . . . In all five cases, the bleeding subsided and the gastric pH rose to above five within thirty-six hours after initiating **omeprazole** therapy. Three patients were enrolled after having developed two consecutive gastric pH values below three while receiving an H.sub.2-antagonist (in the doses outlined above). In all three cases, gastric pH rose to above five within four hours after **omeprazole** therapy was initiated. Four other patients were enrolled in this study after experiencing confusion (n=2) or thrombocytopenia (n=2) during H.sub.2-antigens. . .

DETD None of the sixty-five patients who received buffered **omeprazole** solution as their initial prophylaxis against stress-related mucosal bleeding developed overt or clinically significant upper gastrointestinal bleeding. In four of. . . gastrointestinal bleeding before study entry, bleeding diminished to the presence of occult blood only (Gastroccult-positive) within eighteen hours of starting **omeprazole** solution; bleeding stopped in all patients within thirty-six hours. The overall mortality rate in this group of critically ill patients was eleven percent. No death was attributable to upper gastrointestinal bleeding or the use of **omeprazole** solution.

DETD The mean (± standard deviation) pre-**omeprazole** gastric pH was 3.5±1.9. Within four hours of **omeprazole** administration, the gastric pH rose to 7.1±1.1 (See FIG. 3); this difference was significant ($p<0.001$). The differences between pre-**omeprazole** gastric pH and the mean and lowest gastric pH measurements during **omeprazole** administration (6.8±0.6 and 5.6±1.3, respectively) were also statistically significant ($p<0.001$).

DETD **Omeprazole** solution was well tolerated in this group of critically ill patients. Only one patient with sepsis experienced an adverse event that may have been drug-related thrombocytopenia. However, the platelet count continued to fall after **omeprazole** was stopped. The platelet count then returned to normal despite reinstitution of **omeprazole** therapy. Of note, one patient on a jet ventilator continuously expelled all liquids placed in her stomach up and out through her mouth, and thus was unable to continue on **omeprazole**. No clinically significant drug interactions with **omeprazole** were noted during the study period. As stated above, metabolic alkalosis is a potential concern in patients receiving sodium bicarbonate. However, the amount of sodium bicarbonate in **omeprazole** solution was small (≈12 mEq/10 ml) and no electrolyte abnormalities were found.

DETD Pneumonia developed in nine (12%) patients receiving **omeprazole** solution. Pneumonia was present in an additional five patients before the start of **omeprazole** therapy.

DETD . . . of stress-related upper gastrointestinal bleeding are listed in Table 5. There were no costs to add from toxicity associated with **omeprazole** solution. Since two of seventy-five patients required 40 mg of **omeprazole** solution daily to adequately control gastric pH, the acquisition/preparation cost should reflect this. The additional 20 mg of **omeprazole** with vehicle adds seven cents per day to the cost of care. Therefore, the daily cost of care for **omeprazole** solution in the prophylaxis of stress-related mucosal bleeding was $12.60 (See Table 6).

DETD **Omeprazole** solution is a safe and effective therapy for the prevention of clinically significant stress-related mucosal bleeding in critical care patients.. . . thought to be unethical to include a placebo group in this study. No clinically significant upper gastrointestinal bleeding occurred during **omeprazole** solution therapy. Gastric pH was maintained above 4 on **omeprazole** 20 mg/day in seventy-three of seventy-five patients. No adverse events or drug interaction associated with **omeprazole** were encountered.

DETD
TABLE 6

The average length of treatment was 9 days.
Cost of care was calculated from these date
Per Day Total

OMEPRAZOLE (day 1)
Product acquisition cost 40 mg load × 2 (5.66/dose) 11.32 11.32
Ancillary product materials for solution preparation 0.41 0.41
Ancillary. . . 0.20 0.40
Sterile preparation required no
SOS preparation time (R.N.) 6 minutes 2.40 4.80
R.N. time ($24/hr) 21 minutes/day (includes pH monitoring) 8.40 8.40
OMEPRAZOLE (days 2-9)
Product acqusition cost 20 mg per day 2.80 22.65
Ancillary product materials for solution preparation 0.41 0.82
Ancillary product syringe w/needle. . . (days 2-9) 0.63
No additional cost for adverse effects or for failure
TOTAL 113.43
Simplified Omerprazole Solution cost per day 12.60

Pharmacoeconomic evaluation of **omeprazole** cost of care
DETD . . . Control 1 hour 24 hour 2 day 7 day 14 day

Conc (mg/ml) 2.01 2.07 1.94 1.96 1.97 1.98

Stability of Simplified **Omeprazole** Solution at room temperature (25° C.) Values are the mean of three samples
DETD Bacteriostatic and Fungistatic Effects of **Omeprazole** Solution
DETD The antimicrobial or bacteriostatic effects of the **omeprazole** solution were analyzed by applicant. An **omeprazole** solution (2 mg/ml of 8.4% sodium bicarbonate) made according to the present invention was stored at room temperature for four. . .
DETD An **omeprazole** solution (2 mg/ml of 8.4% sodium bicarbonate) made in accordance with the present invention was stored at room temperature for. . .
DETD The results of these experiments illustrate the bacteriostatic and fungistatic characteristics of the **omeprazole** solution of the present invention.
DETD Healthy male and female study participants over the age of 18 will be randomized to receive **omeprazole** in the following forms:
DETD (A) 20 mg of a liquid formulation of approximately 20 mg **omeprazole** in 4.8 mEq sodium bicarbonate qs to 10 ml with water;
DETD (B) 20 mg of a liquid formulation of approximately 2 mg **omeprazole** per 1 ml of 8.4% sodium bicarbonate.
DETD (C) Prilosec® (**omeprazole**) 20 mg capsule;
DETD (D) Capsule prepared by inserting non-enteric coated **omeprazole** 20 mg into a #4 empty gelatin capsule (Lilly) uniformly dispersed in 240 mg of sodium bicarbonate powder USP to. . .
DETD Regimen A (20 mg **omeprazole** in 4.8 mEq sodium bicarbonate in 10 ml volume); Regimen B (20 mg **omeprazole** in 10 ml 8.4% sodium bicarbonate in 10 ml volume); Regimen C (an intact 20 mg **omeprazole** capsule); Regimen D (Capsule in capsule formulation, see above). For each dose/week, subjects will have an i.v. saline lock placed. . .
DETD 1. Currently taking H.sub.2-receptor antagonist, **antacid**, or sucralfate.
DETD 2. Recent (within 7 days) therapy with lansoprazole, **omeprazole**, or other proton pump inhibitor.
DETD 9. Patient has an allergy to **omeprazole**.
DETD **Omeprazole** and internal standard (H168/24) will be used. **Omeprazole** and internal standard will be measured by modification of the procedure described by Amantea and Narang. (Amantea M A, Narang P K. Improved Procedure for Quantification of **Omeprazole** and Metabolites Using Reversed-Phased High Performance Liquid Chromotography. J. Chromatography 426; 216-222 (1988)). Briefly, 20 ul of **omeprazole** 2 mg/ml NaHCO.sub.3 or Choco-Base **omeprazole** suspension and 100 ul of the internal standard are vortexed with 150 ul of carbonate buffer (pH=9.8), 5 ml of. . . is injected onto a C.sub.18 5 U column equilibrated with the same mobile phase at 1.1 ml/min. Under these conditions, **omeprazole** is eluted at approximately 5 minutes, and the internal standard at approximately 7.5 minutes. The standard curve is linear over. . . <8% at all concentrations. The typical mean R.sup.2 for the standard curve has been 0.98 in prior work with SOS (**omeprazole** 2 mg/ml NaHCO.sub.3 8.4%).
DETD Six (6) Month Stability of **Omeprazole** Suspension.
DETD A suspension was prepared by mixing 8.4% sodium bicarbonate with **omeprazole** to produce a final concentration of 2 mg/ml to determine the stability of **omeprazole** solution after 6 months. The resultant

preparation was stored in clear glass at room temperature, refrigerated and frozen. Samples were. . . Samples were agitated for 30 seconds and sample aliquots were analyzed by HPLC in triplicate according to well known methods. **Omeprazole** and the internal standard were measured by a modification of the procedure described by Amantea and Narang. (Amantea M A, Narang P K, Improved Procedure For Quantitation Of **Omeprazole** And Metabolites Using Reverse-Phased High-Performance Liquid Chromatography, J. Chromatography, 426: 216-222 (1988)). Twenty (20) ul of the **omeprazole** 2 mg/ml NaHCO.sub.3 solution and 100 ul of the internal standard solution were vortexed with 150 ul of carbonate buffer. . . reconstituted sample, 75 ul were injected onto a C185 u column equilibrated with the same mobile phase at 1.1 ml/min. **Omeprazole** was eluted at .about.5 min, and the internal standard at .about.7.5 min. The standard curve was linear over the concentrated. . .

DETD . . . that possess the ability to combine with acids (H+ ions) from the environment. The EBC contributes to both acid neutralization (**antacid** effect) and to maintaining an environmental pH>pKa+0.7 to protect PPIs from acid degradation throughout the dwell time. The Primary Essential. . .

DETD . . . acid. When PPIs are mixed with the Essential Buffer, the PPIs may be in the free base form, such as **omeprazole** or lansoprazole; in the sodium salt form, such as esomeprazole sodium, **omeprazole** sodium, rabeprazole sodium, pantoprazole sodium, etc.; or in a magnesium salt form such as esomeprazole magnesium or **omeprazole** magnesium or calcium salt forms; or other salt forms. Essential Buffers provide the Essential Buffering Capacity either alone or in. . .

DETD . . . dwell time. Other buffers ("Non-Essential Buffers") can be added to the Primary and/or Secondary Essential Buffers to provide a latent **antacid** effect that extends beyond the **antacid** effect of Essential Buffers.

DETD SRF for **omeprazole**=(pKa **omeprazole**+0.7) to 10.9=(3.9+0.7)=4.6 to 10.9.

DETD . . . bicarbonate (carbonic acid), which is about 6.14 or greater. This is greater than the lower limit of the pH.sub.E for **omeprazole** of 4.6. Thus, administering 12-24 mEq of sodium bicarbonate with **omeprazole** protects greater than 95% of the drug when encountering 12-24 mEq of HCl. Because sodium bicarbonate complexes with HCl at a rate that exceeds the rate of interaction of **omeprazole**, it is considered a suitable buffer.

DETD

TABLE 11

PH	Pantoprazole sodium	**Omeprazole**	Rabeprazole Lansoprazole
1.2	4.6 min	2.8 min	2.0 min 1.3 min
5	2.8 hr	1.0 hr	1.1 hr
5.1	4.7 hr	1.4 hr. . .	

DETD . . . pantoprazole sodium is placed (with or without additional buffer) in an inner portion of a tablet or capsule with such **antacids**, and surrounded by a rapid acting buffer with a rapid disintegrant. Another formulation method for pantoprazole is to decrease its. . .

DETD **Omeprazole** base is only slightly soluble in water and, as such, less of the drug is subject to early and continued degradation. The soluble portion of **omeprazole** is vulnerable to early degradation in the gastric environment. Dissolution of the remaining insoluble portion is expected to occur within. . . water are used during delivery or in the product formulation. After several minutes in the gastric environment, upon complete dissolution, **omeprazole** could undergo 50% degradation in less than 3 minutes. **Omeprazole** is moderately stable owing to its pKa of 3.9. A suitable buffer(s) for **omeprazole** is rapid acting and possesses at least moderate neutralizing capacity to enable **omeprazole** to survive through the dwell time.

DETD . . . ANCs of other buffers are similarly calculated. ANC determinations are from Drake and Hollander, Neutralizing Capacity And Cost Effectiveness Of **Antacids**, Ann Intern. Med. 109:215-17 (1981). Generally, the formulations of the present invention need about 4 to about 30 mEq of. . .

DETD Sodium bicarbonate in solution possesses a pH>pH.sub.E of **omeprazole** and rapidly neutralizes acidic environments. As stated above, rapid complexation with HCl is a desirable characteristic of an Essential Buffer.. . .

DETD . . . the Rossett-Rice test (Rosset N E, Marion L: An In Vitro Evaluation Of The Efficacy Of The More Frequently Used **Antacids** With Particular Attention To Tablets. **Antacids** 26: 490-95 (1954), modified with continual addition of simulated gastric fluid. See USP XXIII, The United States Pharmacopeia, 23.sup.rd Revision,. . .

DETD . . . in a model designed to mimic a fasting human stomach. It has been described in part for use in evaluating **antacids** by Beneyto J E, et. al., Evaluation of a New **Antacid**, Almagate, Arzneim-Forsch/Drug Res 1984; 34 (10A): 1350-4; Kerkhof N J, et al, pH-Stat Tiration of Aluminum Hydroxide Gel, J. Pharm.. . .

DETD Experimental data from adult human subjects showed an effective EBC range of a first dose of **omeprazole** to be about 4 to about 20 mEq ("EBC-O range") of sodium bicarbonate, with a range of about 12 to about 25 mEq suitable in most instances. Subsequent doses of **omeprazole** require less EBC, with a range of about 4 to 15 mEq sodium bicarbonate. In one embodiment, this latter EBC range proved optimal for an **omeprazole** suspension administered to patients with varying degrees of gastrointestinal transit and acid output, based on a knowledge of basal and. . .

DETD . . . buffer companion with a PPI to determine the desirable characteristics stated herein. See, e.g., Holbert, et. al., A Study of **Antacid** Buffers: I. The Time Factor in Neutralization of Gastric Acidity, J. Amer. Pharm. Assn. 36: 149-51 (1947); Lin, et. al., Evaluation of Buffering Capacity and Acid Neutralizing pH Time Profile of **Antacids**, J. Formosa Med. Assn. 97 (10) 704-710 (1998); Physical Pharmacy, pp 169-189; Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy (2000).

DETD . . . is partly based on the EBC. For liquid formulations, a desirable volume should deliver sufficient buffer to act as an **antacid** to neutralize a substantial amount of gastric or other acids. For solid formulations such as tablets, a nominal amount of. . . very young age or of different species. Very large volumes may lead to higher amounts of less soluble PPIs (e.g., **omeprazole**, lansoprazole base forms) going into solution, which could result in vulnerability to early degradation.

DETD To deliver a 20 mg dose of **omeprazole** (pKa=3.9) in sodium bicarbonate:

DETD Step 1: The pH.sub.E of **omeprazole**=pKa of **omeprazole**+0.7=4.6. The SRF of **omeprazole**=pH.sub.E to 10.9=4.6 to 10.9. At a Formulation pH of 4.6 to 10.9, the conjugate base of sodium bicarbonate (carbonic acid). . .

DETD Step 3: To determine the amount of sodium bicarbonate to administer with the **omeprazole**, the ANC for sodium bicarbonate is calculated. The ANC for sodium bicarbonate (MW=84 for 4-30 mEq)=(EW)(1/1000 mmol)(1 mmol/1 mEq)(EBC)

DETD Therefore, for 20 mg of **omeprazole** to be adequately buffered in 20 ml of solution, the concentration of sodium bicarbonate should be 17 to 126 mg/ml.

DETD To deliver a 20 mg dose of **omeprazole** (pKa=3.9) in dibasic sodium phosphate:

DETD Step 1: The pH.sub.E of **omeprazole**=pKa of **omeprazole**+0.7. The SRF of **omeprazole**=(3.9+0.7) to 10.9=4.6 to 10.9.

DETD Step 3: To determine the amount of dibasic sodium phosphate to administer with the **omeprazole**, the ANC for dibasic sodium phosphate is calculated. The ANC for dibasic sodium phosphate (MW=142)=(EW)(1/1000 mmol)(1 mmol/1 mEq)(EBC).

DETD Therefore, for 20 mg of **omeprazole** to be adequately buffered in 20 ml of solution, the concentration of dibasic sodium phosphate should be 14 to 107. . .

DETD . . . about 100 mEq of buffer capacity should provide approximately 2.5 hours of neutralization for a horse. The usual dose of **omeprazole** ranges from 0.7 to 1.5 mg/kg/day (doses up to 4 mg/kg/day may be required) and a typical weight for a. . .

DETD

Formulation 5: Veterinary Formulation of **Omeprazole**

This formulation is particularly well suited for animals rather than humans because the dose of PPI is high.
EBC = 75 mEq
Essential pH (**omeprazole** pKa = 3.9 + 0.7 ≥ 4.6)
PPI: **Omeprazole** powder 500 mg (a range of 350 to 700 mg)
Primary Essential Buffer(s):

Sodium bicarbonate 5 g (59.5 mEq)
Dibasic sodium phosphate 2. . . Any Secondary Essential Buffer(s) may be added in higher or lower amounts to adjust pH for desired stability and additive **antacid** or buffering effect.)
DETD . . . as guar gum 350 mg, artificial maple flavor powder 100 mg, thaumatin powder 10 mg (to mask the bitterness of **omeprazole**), and sucrose 25 Gm. Q.s. to 100 mL with distilled water to achieve a final **omeprazole** concentration of 5 mg/mL. Different volumes of water may be added to achieve **omeprazole** concentrations ranging from about 0.8 to about 20 mg/mL.
DETD . . . Any Secondary Essential Buffer(s) may be added in higher or lower amounts to adjust pH for desired stability and additive **antacid** or buffering effect.)
DETD . . . Buffer(s):
Sodium carbonate 400 mg* (3.8 mEq)

(*Any Secondary Essential Buffer(s) may be added to adjust pH for desired stability and additive **antacid** or buffering effect.)
DETD . . . Any Secondary Essential Buffer(s) may be added in higher or lower amounts to adjust pH for desired stability and additive **antacid** or buffering capacity.)
DETD . . . mEq)

(*Any Secondary Essential Buffer(s) may be added in higher or lower amounts to adjust pH for desired stability and additive **antacid** or buffering capacity.)
DETD . . . Any Secondary Essential Buffer may be added in higher or lower amounts to adjust pH for desired stability and additive **antacid** or buffering capacity.)
DETD . . . mg

(*Any Secondary Essential Buffer may be added in higher or lower amounts to adjust pH for desired stability and additive **antacid** or buffering capacity.)
DETD . . . mg

(*Any Secondary Essential Buffer may be added in higher or lower amounts to adjust pH for desired stability and additive **antacid** or buffering capacity.)
Note that cocoa is a parietal cell activator.
DETD

Formulation 17:
One Phase **Omeprazole** 20 mg Tablet
Omeprazole has a pKa of 3.9; thus, the Essential pH = 3.9 + 0.7 ≥ 4.6
Examples of buffers that are soluble. . . bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, disodium hydrogen phosphate (dibasic sodium phosphate), and dipotassium phosphate.

Enough powder for 11 tablets is weighed out:
PPI:
Omeprazole powder USP 220 mg
Primary Essential Buffer(s):
Sodium bicarbonate USP 6500 mg
Magnesium oxide powder 1650 mg
Croscarmelose sodium 300. . .
DETD

Omeprazole USP 20 mg
Sodium bicarbonate USP 590 mg
Magnesium oxide 150 mg
Croscarmelose sodium 27.27 mg
DETD

Formulation 18:
One Phase **Omeprazole** 40 mg Tablet

Enough powder for 11 tablets is weighed out:
PPI:
Omeprazole powder USP 440 mg

Primary Essential Buffer(s):
Sodium bicarbonate USP 6500 mg
Magnesium oxide 1650 mg
Pregelatinized starch 500 mg
DETD

Omeprazole USP 40 mg
Sodium bicarbonate USP 590 mg
Magnesium oxide 150 mg
Pregelatinized starch 45.45 mg
DETD . . . other proton pump inhibitors which are of low solubility (such as the base forms) may be used in place of **omeprazole** or lansoprazole in the above formulations. The tablet excipients, tablet binders, and film coatings of Formulation 16 may also be. . . in the above formulations may be used, for example, carmel flavor 0.1% w/w. For bitter tasting PPIs such as pantoprazole, **omeprazole**, esomperazole and rabeprazole, the use of thaumatin in a quantity of 5 to 10 ppm may be useful in masking. . .
DETD

Formulation 19: **Omeprazole** Powder Formulations (single dose)

PPI:
Omeprazole powder USP 20 mg or 40 mg
(or esomeprazole magnesium).
Primary Essential Buffer(s):
Sodium bicarbonate USP powder (60 micron) 1000 mg
Magnesium oxide USP. . .
DETD

Formulation 20: Unflavored **Omeprazole** Powder (single dose)

Omeprazole powder USP 20 mg or 40 mg
Sodium bicarbonate USP 1500 mg
Parietal cell activator:
Calcium chloride 200 mg
Other. . .
DETD

Formulation 21: Flavored **Omeprazole** Powder (single dose)

Omeprazole powder USP 20 mg
Dibasic sodium Phosphate duohydrate 2000 mg
Sodium bicarbonate USP 840 mg to 1680 mg
Sucrose 2.6 g
Maltodextrin 200 mg
Cocoa. . .
DETD . . . hydroxide or Tribasic potassium may be added in higher or lower amounts to adjust pH for desired stability and additive **antacid** or buffering capacity.
DETD

Formulation 28: **Omeprazole** Two Part Tablet
Two part tablets contain an outer buffer phase and inner buffer/PPI core. Enough for 6 tablets is weighed out.

Inner Core:
PPI:
Omeprazole powder USP 120 mg
(or esomeprazole magnesium or **omeprazole** sodium).
Primary Essential Buffer(s):
Sodium bicarbonate USP 1200 mg
Outer Phase:
Sodium bicarbonate USP 3960 mg

(Secondary Essential Buffers such as trisodium phosphate, tripotassium phosphate. . .
DETD . . . the materials into one tablet. The approximate weight of each

tablet is 815 mg to 890 mg containing 20 mg **omeprazole**. Binders such as tapioca or PVP and disintigrants such as pregelatinized starch may be added. The outer layer may also. . .

DETD . . . the materials into one tablet. The approximate weight of each tablet is 815 mg to 890 mg containing 20 mg **omeprazole**. Binders such as tapioca or PVP and disintigrants such as pregelatinized starch, croscarmelose sodium or microcrystalline cellulose (MCC) and colloidal. . .

DETD

Formulation 31: **Omeprazole** or esomeprazole two part tablet.
Enough for 6 tablets is weighed out.

Inner Core:
PPI:
Omeprazole powder USP (or esomeprazole or 120 mg
omeprazole sodium).
Primary Essential Buffer:
Sodium bicarbonate 1200 mg
Outer Phase:
Sodium bicarbonate 3960 mg

DETD

Formulation 34: **Omeprazole** 20 mg Two-Part Tablet

Inner Core:
PPI:
Omeprazole enteric coated granules (base, or 20 mg
sodium salt or esomeprazole sodium or magnesium)
Outer Phase:
Sodium bicarbonate powder USP. . .

DETD

Formulation 37: **Omeprazole** Two Part Tablet
Enough for 6 tablets is weighed out

Inner Core:
Omeprazole 120 mg
Sodium bicarbonate power USP 1200 mg
Outer Phase:
Magnesium oxide 1500 mg
Optional-calcium carbonate 3000 mg

DETD The **omeprazole** and sodium bicarbonate of the inner core are homogeneously mixed and formed as in Formulation 28. The outer phase is. . .

DETD

Formulation 38: Combination **Antacid**
and Enteric Coated Dosage Form

Omeprazole enteric coated granules or 20 mg (or an equivalent dose of another PPI)
enteric coated tablet
Calcium carbonate 1000 mg

DETD . . . the preferred range been 7.5 to 15 mEq. For example, sodium bicarbonate may be preferred over calcium carbonate and other **antacids** (such as magnesium or aluminum salts) because in many cases, sodium bicarbonate more quickly lowers gastric pH.

DETD

Formulation 39: Combination Rapid
Release and Delayed Released PPI and
Antacid

Inner core: 10 or 20 mg (or an equivalent dose of another
Omeprazole enteric coated granules or PPI)
enteric coated tablet

Outer phase:
Omeprazole powder 10 or 20 mg (or equivalent dose of another PPI)
Calcium Carbonate powder 1000 mg
DETD **Omeprazole** 10 or 20 mg (or an equivalent dose of another PPI) is combined with the ingredients of a soft chewable **antacid** tablet (e.g., Viactiv®), which comprises calcium carbonate 500 or 1000 mg, corn syrup, sugar, chocolate non fat milk, cocoa butter,. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . comprising: active ingredients consisting essentially of: (a) at least one proton pump inhibitor (PPI) selected from the group consisting of **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, esomeprazole, pantoprazole, pariprazole, and leminoprazole, and an enantiomer, isomer, free base, or salt thereof, in an amount of. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
3. The dosage form of claim 1, wherein the proton pump inhibitor is **omeprazole.**

CLM What is claimed is:
24. A solid oral pharmaceutical dosage form that is not enteric-coated, comprising: an outer layer and an inner core; the. . . inner core comprising active ingredients consisting essentially of at least one proton pump inhibitor selected from the group consisting of **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, esomeprazole, pantoprazole, pariprazole, and leminoprazole, or an enantiomer, isomer, free base, or salt thereof, and at least one. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . form, comprising: (a) active ingredients consisting essentially of: (i) a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) selected from the group consisting of **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, esomeprazole, pantoprazole, pariprazole, and leminoprazole, and an enantiomer, isomer, free base, and salt thereof, in an amount of. . . and the pharmaceutically-acceptable excipient into a powder, tablet, suspension tablet, chewable tablet, capsule, two-part tablet, two-part capsule, effervescent powder, pellet, **granule** or effervescent tablet.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:46:35 ON 25 FEB 2009)

     FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 20:47:22 ON 25 FEB 2009
L1         38744 S (TRILAY? TABLET OR GRANULE)
L2             0 S (TWO ANTIACID?)
L3             9 S (TWO ANTACID?)
L4          6258 S (ANTACID?)
L5           597 S L1 AND L4
L6             0 S (OMPERZAOLE)
L7          4104 S (OMEPRAZOLE)
L8           168 S L5 AND L7

=> s (trilay?)
L9         3036 (TRILAY?)

=> s l4 and l9
L10          13 L4 AND L9

=> s l7 and l10
L11          10 L7 AND L10

=> d 1-10

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 10  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2008:246651  USPATFULL
TI     Business method to treat and/or prevent a gastric acid disorder with a
       proton pump inhibitor (PPI) and a cholinergic agonist to induce rapid
       onset of PPI action with or without food
IN     Wolfe, M. Michael, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
       Brown, Larry R., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
       Manso, Peter J., Parkland, FL, UNITED STATES
```

PI US 20080214619 A1 20080904
AI US 2007-830787 A1 20070730 (11)
PRAI US 2006-834068P 20060729 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4514
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 514/478.000; 514/397.000; 514/506.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 514/397.000; 514/478.000; 514/506.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-435 [I,A]; A61K0031-27 [I,A]; A61K0031-21 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4178 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:231932 USPATFULL
TI Useful indole compounds
IN Bartolini, Wilmin, Amesbury, MA, UNITED STATES
Cali, Brian M., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Chen, Barbara, Northbrook, IL, UNITED STATES
Chien, Yueh-Tyng, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Currie, Mark G., Sterling, MA, UNITED STATES
Milne, G. Todd, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Pearson, James Philip, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Talley, John Jeffrey, Somerville, MA, UNITED STATES
Yang, Jing Jing, Boxborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Zimmerman, Craig, Topsfield, MA, UNITED STATES
Monreal, Alex W., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070203209 A1 20070830
AI US 2006-507099 A1 20060818 (11)
PRAI US 2005-709958P 20050818 (60)
US 2005-751443P 20051216 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 9139
INCL INCLM: 514/367.000
INCLS: 514/419.000; 548/498.000; 548/159.000
NCL NCLM: 514/367.000
NCLS: 514/419.000; 548/159.000; 548/498.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-428 [I,A]; A61K0031-405 [I,A]; A61K0031-403 [I,C*];
C07D0417-02 [I,A]; C07D0417-00 [I,C*]; C07D0209-20 [I,A];
C07D0209-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-428 [I,C]; A61K0031-428 [I,A]; A61K0031-403 [I,C];
A61K0031-405 [I,A]; C07D0209-00 [I,C]; C07D0209-20 [I,A];
C07D0417-00 [I,C]; C07D0417-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:53564 USPATFULL
TI Controlled regional oral delivery
IN Jacob, Jules S., Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES
Mathiowitz, Edith, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Wrentham, MA, UNITED STATES
Shaked, Ze'ev, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Moslemy, Peyman, Providence, RI, UNITED STATES
PA Spherics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060045865 A1 20060302
AI US 2005-214206 A1 20050828 (11)
PRAI US 2004-604990P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605198P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605199P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605200P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605201P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-607905P 20040908 (60)
US 2005-650191P 20050204 (60)
US 2005-650375P 20050204 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2229
INCL INCLM: 424/078.270

NCL NCLM: 424/078.270
IC IPCI A61K0031-74 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-74 [I,A]; A61K0031-74 [I,C]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:239300 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040185105 A1 20040923
AI US 2004-769574 A1 20040129 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-24932, filed on 18 Dec 2001, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-45816, filed on 25 Oct 2001, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2022
INCL INCLM: 424/486.000
NCL NCLM: 424/486.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-14 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-165 [I,C*]; A61K0031-165 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-195 [I,A]; A61K0031-28 [I,C*]; A61K0031-28 [I,A]; A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4164 [I,A]; A61K0031-4196 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4196 [I,A]; A61K0031-426 [I,C*]; A61K0031-426 [I,A]; A61K0031-429 [I,C*]; A61K0031-43 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-5375 [I,C*]; A61K0031-5377 [I,A]; A61K0031-58 [I,C*]; A61K0031-58 [I,A]; A61K0031-65 [I,C*]; A61K0031-65 [I,A]; A61K0031-7042 [I,C*]; A61K0031-7048 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-04 [I,A]; A61P0031-06 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:215056 USPATFULL
TI Novel pharmaceutical formulation containing a proton pump inhibitor and an **antacid**
IN Niecestro, Robert, Pocono Pines, PA, UNITED STATES
Kositprapa, Unchalee, Davie, FL, UNITED STATES
Oh, Yoon, Pembroke Pines, FL, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Weston, FL, UNITED STATES
Cardinal, John R., Tamarac, FL, UNITED STATES
Hahn, Elliot F., North Miami Beach, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040166162 A1 20040826
AI US 2004-761805 A1 20040121 (10)
PRAI US 2003-442337P 20030124 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1055
INCL INCLM: 424/472.000
INCLS: 514/339.000
NCL NCLM: 424/472.000
NCLS: 514/339.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS A61K009-24
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]

IPCR A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:203010 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040156899 A1 20040812
AI US 2004-773986 A1 20040205 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1847
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*]; A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A]; A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A]; A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A]; A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A]; A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:219332 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral diuretic
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Urquhart, John, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030152622 A1 20030814
AI US 2002-293217 A1 20021112 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-281284, filed on 25 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2108
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A]; A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:194175 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030133985 A1 20030717
AI US 2002-281284 A1 20021025 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2205
INCL INCLM: 424/486.000
INCLS: 424/488.000; 514/217.000; 514/449.000; 514/255.040; 514/471.000; 514/252.170; 514/464.000; 514/355.000; 514/389.000
NCL NCLM: 424/486.000
NCLS: 424/488.000; 514/217.000; 514/252.170; 514/255.040; 514/355.000; 514/389.000; 514/449.000; 514/464.000; 514/471.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-55
ICS A61K031-495; A61K031-337; A61K031-343; A61K031-455; A61K031-4162
IPCI A61K0031-55 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-495 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-337 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-343 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-455 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4162 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*]; A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A]; A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A]; A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A]; A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A]; A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:152386 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030104052 A1 20030605
AI US 2001-24932 A1 20011218 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-45816, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2156
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-65 [I,C*]; A61K0031-65 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:133545 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030091630 A1 20030515
AI US 2001-14750 A1 20011025 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1906
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*]; A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A]; A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A]; A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A]; A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A]; A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d an ti in pa pi ab kwic 1-10

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:246651 USPATFULL
TI Business method to treat and/or prevent a gastric acid disorder with a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) and a cholinergic agonist to induce rapid onset of PPI action with or without food
IN Wolfe, M. Michael, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Brown, Larry R., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Manso, Peter J., Parkland, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080214619 A1 20080904
AB Pharmaceutical proton pump inhibitor (PPI) medications and methods are disclosed for preventing and/or treating gastrointestinal disorders characterized by abnormalities in gastric acid secretion at anytime of the day or night without the need for food effect or to be taken with food. The medications comprise a PPI and a cholinergic agonist for inducing rapid onset of PPI action, for increasing the duration of PPI efficacy and for optimizing clinical PPI effectiveness that may be administered at any time of the day or night without food or on an empty stomach, and possibly on an as-needed or on demand basis. In carrying out the methods, a PPI and cholinergic agonist may be administered together as a single unitary dose in the form of a liquid or solid, or administered together, but separately as either liquids or solids or a combination thereof. Preferably, an oral solid dosage form of the present invention allows for release of a proton pump inhibitor at a pH of about 5 or higher, e.g., pH about 5.5, 6, 6.5 or 7, followed by release of a cholinergic agonist within between about 10 minutes and about 60 minutes, preferably within about 15 minutes and about 30 minutes, after release of the proton pump inhibitor from the dosage form, so that it can be administered at any time of the day or night independent of food or food effect. It is believed that the methods and

compositions of the present invention will increase the duration of PPI efficacy by between at least about 5 fold and about 10 fold or even about 20 fold, as compared to the duration of PPI efficacy derived from current PPI dosage forms administered alone and without food or a food effect. Kits comprising a PPI, a cholinergic agonist and optionally an **antacid** are disclosed, such as kits containing each drug in conventional and commercially available dry or liquid dosage forms for simultaneous or concomitant administration or in dry dosage forms to provide for the easy preparation of a liquid composition from the dry dosage forms. These new medications and methods will simplify the traditional continuous PPI regimen and improve patient compliance.

AB . . . forms administered alone and without food or a food effect. Kits comprising a PPI, a cholinergic agonist and optionally an **antacid** are disclosed, such as kits containing each drug in conventional and commercially available dry or liquid dosage forms for simultaneous. . .

SUMM . . . include special diets, refraining from ingestion of certain foods, exercise, meditation, and the administration of various pharmaceutical agents such as **antacids**, histamine H.sub.2-receptor antagonists, PPIs and antimicrobials.

SUMM . . . suppressing agents, such as histamine H.sub.2-receptor antagonists and proton pump inhibitors. In addition, other that may be used agents include **antacids**/alginates, sucralfates and prokinetic agents. These agents can be distinguished by their mechanisms of action, safety profile, pharmacokinetics and indications. **Antacids** and alginates are still widely used. Even though **antacids** and alginates have short durations of action, they are inexpensive, easy to use and safe. Unfortunately, **antacids** and alginates do not provide long-term symptom resolution of GERD.

SUMM . . . H.sub.2-receptor antagonists have been the drugs of choice to treat such conditions, especially GERD. Their higher costs, as compared to **antacids**, are tolerated because of the clinical results obtained both in terms of symptom relief and healing. These advantages are believed. . .

SUMM . . . long-term control of gastric acid secretion. Patients with mild symptoms and limited mucosal damage are believed to respond best to **antacids**, histamine H.sub.2-receptor antagonists, prokinetic agents or proton pump inhibitors.

SUMM **Omeprazole** and lansoprazole are examples of proton pump inhibitors. **Omeprazole** is a substituted benzimidazole, 5-methoxy-2-[(4-methoxy--3,5-dimethyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole. **Omeprazole**, like other proton pump inhibitors, does not exhibit anti-cholinergic or histamine H.sub.2-- receptor antagonist properties. Drugs of this class suppress. . .

SUMM Generally speaking, **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, pantoprazole, esomeprazole and other proton pump inhibitors are formulated as (a) an enteric-coated solid dosage form, either a. . .

SUMM . . . (no food effect) may not provide adequate acid inhibition or produce a consistent or satisfactory clinical response. In contrast to **antacids** or H.sub.2-receptor antagonists, PPIs are limited to chronic daily use at meal time, preferably the first meal of the day. . . suitable for "on demand" or "as needed" (prn) use to treat excess gastric acid secretion disorders, especially when compared to **antacids** or H.sub.2-receptor antagonists, both of which can be taken on demand or as needed and used at any time during. . .

SUMM . . . proton pump inhibitors described in the literature. See, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,786,505, which describes an enteric-coated preparation comprising **omeprazole**, which patent is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

SUMM . . . pharmaceutical composition, including a combination composition, comprising a proton pump inhibitor and at least one cholinergic agonist and, optionally, an **antacid**, each in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier wherein the pharmaceutical composition or combination can be administered at any time of the. . . acid disorder therapy to take a pharmaceutical composition comprising a proton pump inhibitor and a cholinergic agonist and, optionally, an **antacid**, at any time of the day or night possibly "on demand" or "as needed" or as a traditional continuous, daily. . . prevent a gastric acid disorder. It is believed that, when a PPI and a cholinergic agonist are administered with an **antacid** in accordance with this present invention, the PPI may be effective on demand relative to when a proton pump inhibitor. . .

SUMM . . . or prevent a gastric acid disorder in an individual with a proton pump inhibitor, a cholinergic agonist and, optionally, an **antacid**, which include manufacture, distribution, repackaging, dispensing and/or instruction of these active ingredients individually or as unitary and single pharmaceutical compositions, in numerous dosage forms and strengths, so that once the proton pump inhibitor, the cholinergic agonist and, optionally, the **antacid** have been dispensed by a retailer, such as a pharmacy, to an individual, the individual may take the proton pump inhibitor, the cholinergic agonist and, optionally, an **antacid** at any time of the day or night as a strict daily regimen, with or without food or a meal. . .

SUMM . . . a chewable, orally disintegratable, sublingual or buccal tablet, containing a proton pump inhibitor and a cholinergic agonist and, optionally, an **antacid**, that disintegrates following oral administration and provides for effective absorption of both the PPI and the cholinergic agonist.

SUMM . . . is to provide a novel single or multi-layer dosage form comprising a proton pump inhibitor, a cholinergic agonist and an **antacid**, e.g., a calcium, magnesium and/or aluminum **antacid**, in a dosage form comprising at least one, two or three layers, wherein the proton pump inhibitor, cholinergic agonist and **antacid** are in a single layer or the **antacid** and cholinergic agonist are in one layer and the proton pump inhibitor is in a second layer or various combinations. . .

SUMM . . . form combining a proton pump inhibitor, free of enteric coating, in one distinct layer, with a cholinergic agonist and an **antacid** either together in a second distinct layer or in second and third distinct layers, respectively, which provides **antacid** in sufficient amount to neutralize the gastric environment so as not to cause degradation or premature luminal acid activation of. . .

SUMM . . . form combining a proton pump inhibitor free of enteric coating, in one distinct layer, with a cholinergic agonist and an **antacid** either together in a second distinct layer or in second and third distinct layers, respectively, which provides immediate release of. . .

SUMM . . . of the present invention to provide a dosage form comprising a proton pump inhibitor and a cholinergic agonist and an **antacid** either in one layer, in two layers wherein two drugs are combined together in one of the two layers, or. . .

SUMM . . . of enteric coating and a cholinergic agonist in one distinct layer, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a second separate and distinct layer, that is chewable.

SUMM . . . of enteric coating, in one distinct layer and a cholinergic agonist, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a second separate and distinct layer, or all actives in a single layer, that rapidly dissolves in the oral. . .

SUMM . . . of enteric coating in one distinct layer and a cholinergic agonist, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a second separate and distinct layer, or all actives in a single layer, that has taste masking ingredients to. . .

SUMM . . . of the present invention to provide a dosage form combining a proton pump inhibitor with a cholinergic agonist and an **antacid**, like an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid**, in which there is an effective gastric acid suppressing amount of proton pump inhibitor to treat and/or prevent gastric acid. . . about 15 minutes to about 60 minutes following oral administration without a food effect requirement, and an effective amount of **antacid** to provide rapid, immediate, temporary and sustained relief from common or episodic heartburn, including pain, discomfort and other symptoms associated. . . food or on an empty stomach, a dosage form comprised of a proton pump inhibitor, a cholinergic agonist and an **antacid**, like an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** at any time of the day or night, possibly even on demand or as needed, to provide rapid, immediate, temporary. . . or on an empty stomach, a dosage form comprised of a proton pump inhibitor and a cholinergic agonist with an **antacid**, like an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid**, or individual dosages of a proton pump inhibitor, a cholinergic agonist and an **antacid**, on demand or as needed at any time of the day or night to provide rapid, immediate, temporary and sustained. . .

SUMM In accordance with this object, a PPI, a cholinergic agonist and an **antacid** may be administered together as a single unitary dose in the form of a liquid or solid, or administered together,. . . and may be

administered on an as-needed basis. For example, in one dosage form contemplated by the present invention, the **antacid** and cholinergic agonist may be formulated into a separate chewable tablet taken concomitantly with a non-chewable PPI tablet or capsule. . .

DRWD FIG. 2 shows the rapid onset of a PPI, i.e., **omeprazole**, when concomitantly administered with a cholinergic agonist, i.e., carbachol, without food; and

DETD . . . the like. Gastrointestinal disorders especially refer to and include disorders of the upper gastrointestinal tract that are conventionally treated with **antacids**, PPIs and H.sub.2 receptor-antagonist anti-secretory agents alone or in combination. It is currently believed that these conditions are caused by. . .

DETD . . . use in the present invention include, but are not limited to, dontoprazole, esomeprazole, habeprazole, hydroxyomeprazole, lansoprazole, leminoprazole, pantoprazole, pariprazole, perprazole, (s-**omeprazole** magnesium) **omeprazole**, omneirazole, rabeprazole, ransoprazole, tenooprazole, TU-199 and mixtures thereof in neutral form, as well as the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, derivative,. . . (Mack Publishing Company, 2003), Sjostrom, J -E et al.: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 41(8):1797-1801 (August, 1997), Massoomi, F et al.: **Omeprazole**: a comprehensive review. Pharmacotherapy, 13(1):46-59 (1993), Maton, P N: **Omeprazole**. N Engl J Med., 324(14):965-975 (1991), Lampkin T A et al.: **Omeprazole**: a novel antisecretory agent for the treatment of acid-peptic disorders. DICP Ann Pharmacother., 24:393-402 (1990), WO 2004/062695, WO 2004/060372, WO. . .

DETD . . . of the present invention are accomplished. While any effective PPI is contemplated by the present invention, it is believed that **omeprazole**, esomeprazole, rabeprazole, pantoprazole and lansoprazole and, in particular, the salts thereof or the (s)-isomers of **omeprazole**, esomeprazole, rabeprazole, pantoprazole and lansoprazole in the form of salts, are preferred PPIs.

DETD . . . the therapeutic effect to be achieved. Illustratively, when the drug is a PPI such as, for example, esomeprazole, lansoprazole, leminoprazole, **omeprazole**, pantoprazole, pariprazole or rabeprazole, and the subject is an infant or a small animal, such as a cat, rabbit, dog. . . for a human adult, the methods, kits, combinations, instructions and compositions of the present invention comprise a PPI, for example, **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole, esomeprazole, pariprazole or leminoprazole, in a dosage range of from about 1 mg to about 1000 mg. . .

DETD . . . be administered concurrently with the pharmaceutical combinations of the present invention. Examples of other active ingredients include parietal cell activators, **antacids** and antiflatulents (e.g., simethicone 80 mg, Mylanta Gas Relief Formula®, Phazyme®). Specific examples of parietal cell activators include, but are. . .

DETD The term "**antacid** (s)" a used herein, refers to any compound, which reacts with hydrochloric acid to form salt and water. **Antacid** agents are fully described in the following publications which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties: G. B. 925,001,. . .

DETD Specific examples of **antacids** contemplated herein include, but are not limited to, aluminum carbonate, aluminum hydroxide, aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxy-carbonate, dihydroxy aluminum sodium carbonate,. . .

DETD . . . mixtures. A part of the disintegrating agent may be used for the preparation of PPI, cholinergic agonist, parietal activator and/or **antacid** granules.

DETD . . . part of a permeabilizing agent may be used for the preparation of the PPI, cholinergic agonist, parietal cell activator and/or **antacid** granules.

DETD . . . symptoms associated with gastrointestinal disorders, e.g., episodic heartburn, in subjects. The medications comprise a PPI, a cholinergic agonist and an **antacid**, and may be administered on an as-needed basis in liquid or solid dosage forms.

DETD . . . GI disorder, such as episodic heartburn, which occurs within about 5-10 minutes following ingestion of the active ingredients or an **antacid**. "Temporary relief" on the other hand refers to relief from pain, discomfort and/or symptoms associated with episodic heartburn that lasts. . . duration on the order of between about 30 minutes and 90 minutes after ingestion of the active ingredients or an **antacid**. With respect to "sustained relief," it refers to relief obtained from pain, discomfort and/or symptoms associated with episodic heartburn which. .

. and remains constant for at least about 6-24 hours after ingestion of the active ingredients; the actual ingredients being an **antacid**, a PPI and a cholinergic agonist.

DETD The pharmaceutical medications of the instant invention can be conveniently prepared from, for example, commercially available **antacids**, PPIs and cholinergic agonists and may be formulated into liquid or solid dosage forms or combinations thereof. For example, the pharmaceutical medications may be taken as a single unitary dose containing the **antacid**, PPI and cholinergic agonist in a liquid or solid dosage form. Likewise, the present invention contemplates taking the ingredients substantially together, but separately in the same or different dosage forms, such as taking the **antacid** as a liquid dose and the PPI and cholinergic agonist as solid doses or vice versa, or taking them separately. . .

DETD . . . in same or different dosage forms, the order in which they are ingested is not critical. In other words, the **antacid**, PPI and cholinergic agonist may be ingested simultaneously, or the **antacid** may be ingested first followed by the PPI and cholinergic agonist, or the cholinergic agonist may be first ingested followed by the **antacid** and the PPI, or the PPI may be taken first followed by the cholinergic acid and **antacid**. It is preferable, however, to formulate the **antacids**, the PPI and cholinergic agonist into a single liquid or solid unitary dosage form that can be ingested as a. . . or after the onset of pain, discomfort and/or symptoms associated with GI disorders, such as episodic heartburn. When commercially available **antacids** are selected for use in accordance with the present invention, such as Maalox-Plus®, Mylanta®, Tums®, and Gelusil®, Rolaids®, etc., it is preferable to use the high potency, flavored (mint, cherry, lemon, etc.) liquid **antacids**, such as, for example, Maalox-Plus® and Mylanta-II®.

DETD By the term "substantially together," it is meant herein that when the active ingredients, i.e., an **antacid**, a PPI and a cholinergic agonist, are taken in separate dosage forms, they can be consumed either simultaneously or within. . .

DETD Typical dosages include about 30 mls or 2 tablespoons of a high-potency **antacid** having an acid-neutralizing capacity equal to the present formulations of, for example, Maalox Plus®, Mylanta-II®. With respect to the PPI,. . . providing immediate and sustained relief from episodic heartburn in an adult is about 30 mls of a high potency flavored **antacid** or the equivalent thereof, about 10 mg to about 1200 mg of **omeprazole** and about 5 mg to about 50 mg of bethanecol to about 5 mg to about 7.5 mg of pilocarpine. . .

DETD Antiflatulents may also be used in combination with the **antacids**, PPIs and cholinergic agonist in the present invention and include those antiflatulents which are conventionally used in the treatment of. . .

DETD . . . present invention that is based on Eudragit® E-PO contains enteric coated pellets equivalent to 20 mg to 80 mg of **omeprazole**/tablet, Eudragit® E-PO as barrier coating polymer, dibutylsebacate as plasticiser of the barrier coating, sodium laurylsulfate as an additive for dispersion. . . such compound is calculated in order to obtain the different relative amount of Eudragit® E-PO in the barrier- and enteric-coated **omeprazole** pellets: --10% as the lowest quantity to provide a minimum delayed release time of approximately 10 minutes, --30% to provide. . .

DETD Liquid oral pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be prepared by mixing **omeprazole** (Prilosec®) or other proton pump inhibitors with a solution including at least one cholinergic agonist and at least one buffering agent, with or without a parietal cell activator, as discussed above. The **omeprazole** or other proton pump inhibitor, which can be obtained from a capsule or tablet or obtained from the solution for parenteral administration, is mixed with a sodium bicarbonate solution to achieve a desired final **omeprazole** (or other PPI) concentration. As an example, the concentration of **omeprazole** in the solution can range from approximately 0.4 mg/ml to approximately 10 mg/ml or higher. For the **omeprazole**, the concentration in the solution may range from approximately 1 mg/ml to approximately 5.0 mg/ml or higher, with about 2.0. . .

DETD . . . be used in the solution of the present invention is approximately 1 mEq (or mmole) sodium bicarbonate per 2 mg **omeprazole**, with a range of approximately 0.2 mEq (mmole) to 5 mEq (mmole) per 2 mg of **omeprazole**.

DETD In another embodiment of the present invention, enterically-coated

omeprazole particles are obtained from delayed release capsules (Prilosec.®). Alternatively, **omeprazole** powder can be used. The enterically coated **omeprazole** particles are mixed with a sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO.sub.3) solution (about 8.4%), which dissolves the enteric coating and forms an **omeprazole** solution. The **omeprazole** solution has pharmacokinetic advantages over standard time-released **omeprazole** capsules, including: (a) more rapid drug absorbance time following administration for the **omeprazole** solution versus absorption following administration for the enteric-coated pellets; (b) the NaHCO.sub.3 solution protects the **omeprazole** from acid degradation prior to absorption; (c) the NaHCO.sub.3 acts as an **antacid** while the **omeprazole** is being absorbed; and (d) the solution can be administered through an existing indwelling tube without clogging, for example, nasogastric. . .

DETD . . . the like. Additionally, thickening agents such as methylcellulose are desirable to use in order to reduce the settling of the **omeprazole** or other PPIs and the cholinergic agonist from the suspension.

DETD . . . suspension tablets comprise

PPI--e.g., about 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg, 80 mg or 120 mg of **omeprazole**, esomeprazole, lansoprazole, rabeprazole and/or pantoprazole,

Cholinergic agonist--e.g., about 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg or 50 mg bethanecol and/or pilocarpine, and

Buffering. . .

DETD . . . magnesium silicate, magnesium aluminate, aluminum hydroxide or aluminum magnesium hydroxide. A particular alkali earth metal salt useful for making an **antacid** tablet is calcium carbonate.

DETD . . . or prevent a gastric acid disorder in an individual with a proton pump inhibitor, a cholinergic agonist and, optionally, an **antacid**, which include manufacture, distribution, repackaging, dispensing and/or instruction of these active ingredients individually or as unitary and single pharmaceutical compositions, in numerous dosage forms and strengths, so that once the proton pump inhibitor, the cholinergic agonist and, optionally, the **antacid** have been dispensed by a retailer, such as a pharmacy, to an individual, the individual may take the proton pump inhibitor, the cholinergic agonist and, optionally, an **antacid** at any time of the day or night without food or a meal or on an empty stomach, to treat. . .

DETD . . . of the present invention, a manufacturer, who manufactures a proton pump inhibitor, a cholinergic agonist and/or other drugs, namely, and **antacid**, sells or distributes either or both directly to a retailer. In a common business model as contemplated by the present. . . invention, a manufacturer will sell or distribute the proton pump inhibitor, the cholinergic agonist and other drugs, such as an **antacid**, to a wholesaler, who then will sell or distribute them to a dispensing organization, such as retail chain stores, independent. . .

DETD . . . offer price discounts the proton pump inhibitor, the cholinergic agonist and other drugs use in combination therewith, such as an **antacid**. Under this distribution model, a manufacturer will offer short-term sales for these individual drugs in order to reduce inventories or. . .

DETD . . . methods of the present invention also include manufacturing the proton pump inhibitors, cholinergic agonists and other drugs, such as and **antacid**, for optional use in combination therewith in accordance with this invention. By the term "manufacture(s)" or "manufacturing", these terms as. . .

DETD . . . methods of the present invention also include repackaging the proton pump inhibitors, cholinergic agonists and other drugs, such as and **antacid**, for optional use in combination therewith in accordance with this invention. The terms "repackage(s)", "repackaged" and "repackaging" are used interchangeably. . .

DETD . . . form that comprises at least one proton pump inhibitor layer, at least one cholinergic agonist layer and at least one **antacid** layer. In one embodiment, the **antacid** layer and the entire dosage form is free of sodium bicarbonate and any other effervescent materials. Also, the entire dosage. . .

DETD . . . binders, fillers, lubricants, glidants, disintegrants and taste masking agents which are combined with the proton pump inhibitor, cholinergic agonist and **antacid** are described herein above and commonly known in the art. Many of these pharmaceutically acceptable excipients are described in the. . .

DETD The **antacid** should be sufficient to neutralize the acid in the stomach and allow the proton pump inhibitors to be absorbed in the stomach and/or pass through the stomach relatively intact. Proton pump inhibitors are acid labile and therefore the **antacid** in the composition must be present in a sufficient amount to neutralize the acid in the stomach in order to. . .

DETD . . . skilled in the art such as granulation, direct compression and/or capsule filling. In one embodiment of the present invention, the **antacid**, the cholinergic agonist and the proton pump inhibitor are separately granulated. The **antacid** granules will comprise at least the **antacid** and a binder. The cholinergic agonist granules will comprise at least the cholinergic agonist and a binder. The proton pump. . . in the art. Slugging may also be employed to make the granules. In one embodiment of the present invention, the **antacid** granules, cholinergic agonist granules and the proton pump inhibitor granules are prepared by a wet granulation technique. In another embodiment, the **antacid** granules, cholinergic agonist granules and the proton pump inhibitor granules are made by dry granulation techniques, such as roller compaction. In a further embodiment, the **antacid** granules are made by roller compaction, the cholinergic agonist granules are made by wet granulation or by roller compaction, and. . .

DETD Because many of the proton pump inhibitors such as **omeprazole** elicit a bitter taste that is difficult to mask simply by the addition of sweeteners and flavoring agents, it may. . .

DETD Once the **antacid** granules, the cholinergic agonist granules and the proton pump inhibitor granules are prepared, they are then further mixed with additional excipients such as a taste masking agent, a glidant and a lubricant to form an **antacid** laying mixture, a cholinergic agonist layering mixture and a proton pump layering mixture. The layering mixtures may also be mixed with additional fillers, binders and disintegrants. Depending upon the ingredients selected for the dosage formulation, the prior formation of **antacid** granules, cholinergic agonist granules and proton pump inhibitor granules may not be necessary. If the materials selected for use in the **antacid** layering mixture, the cholinergic agonist layering mixture and the proton pump inhibitor layering mixture allow sufficient flow of the mixtures. . .

DETD After the **antacid** layering mixture, the cholinergic agonist layering mixture and the proton pump inhibitor layering mixture have been prepared, with or with. . . pump inhibitor layering mixture is fed into the tablet press to form the proton pump inhibitor layer and then the **antacid** layering mixture is fed into the tablet press to form the **antacid** layer of the multi-layer tablet. It should be appreciated that the order in which the proton pump inhibitor layer, the cholinergic agonist layer and the **antacid** layer are fed into the tablet press can be reversed or changed. Additional **antacid** layers, cholinergic agonist layers and proton pump inhibitor layers can also be fed into the tablet press. In one embodiment, the proton pump inhibitor layer is sandwiched between two **antacid** layers that contain the same or different **antacids** and two cholinergic agonist layers that contain the same or different cholinergic agonist.

DETD . . . third of a capsule. Once the proton pump inhibiting layering mixture is in the capsule, a predetermined amount of the **antacid** layering mixture is added to the capsule and forms an **antacid** layer on top of the proton pump inhibitor layer, which is on top of the cholinergic agonist layer. Once both the proton pump inhibitor layer and the **antacid** layer are in the capsule, the capsule is sealed. Again, the order in which the proton pump inhibitor, cholinergic and **antacid** layers are placed in the capsule can be reversed or changed, as well as the inclusion of additional layers. In. . . a small capsule and sealed. The small capsule is then placed into a larger capsule with predetermined amounts of an **antacid** layering mixture and a cholinergic antagonist layering mixture and the larger capsule scaled to form the multi-layer dosage formulation of the present invention. Again, the order in which the proton pump inhibitor, cholinergic agonist and **antacid** layering mixtures are placed into the capsules can be reversed without departing from the scope of the present invention.

DETD . . . mg), a therapeutic amount of a cholinergic agonist (e.g., about 5 mg to 50 mg) and/or a therapeutic amount of **antacid** activity (e.g., about 1-80 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity).

DETD **Antacid** Granules **Antacid** about 30-99%, Binder about 0.1-40%, Filler about 0-60%, Disintegrant 0-60%;

DETD **Antacid** layering mixture comprises about 40-99% **antacid** granules,

about 0-40% taste masking agent, about 0-10% lubricant, about 0-10% glidant. The taste masking agent preferably is a combination. . .

DETD The layering mixtures are individually processed on a tablet press to produce a multi-layered (i.e., **trilayer**) chewable tablet, or rapidly disintegrating tablets. The layering mixtures may also be individually processed into capsules or tablet-filled capsules. Whether the final dosage form is a tablet or capsule, the **antacid** layer should comprise 40-95% of the final tablet weight, preferably, 50-85% and most preferably 60-80% and the proton pump inhibitor. . .

DETD . . . instance) a methacrylic copolymer-based protective film; ii) at least one cholinergic agonist in the form of granules; at least one **antacid** in the form of granules, for instance based on CaCO.sub.3 and/or Mg(OH).sub.2 and/or Al(OH).sub.3; and, iii) a mixture of excipients. . .

DETD . . . believed that such multiparticulate tablets will maintain stability of the enteric coating film within the oral disintegratable tablet containing the **antacid** agent together with an enteric coated proton pump inhibitor microgranules and the cholinergic agonist granules during storage and use. To. . .

DETD With respect to the **antacid**, while any suitable **antacid** is contemplated, as discussed above, the classical powder grades of **antacid** agents show bad properties, and bad organoleptic properties especially regarding mouth feeling and taste. Therefore, the **antacid** agent is preferably used in the form of granules. The **antacid** may, for example, be obtained by dry granulation of CaCO.sub.3 and/or Mg(OH).sub.2 and/or Al(OH).sub.3 with mannitol, followed by wet granulation using a solution of xylitol and/or sorbitol. **Antacid** granules may optionally include a disintegrating agent and/or a permeabilization agent.

DETD The **antacid** granules according to the invention present particle size distribution between about 150 μm and 710 μM, preferably between 355 μM. . .

DETD . . . of crosslinked sodium carboxymethylcellulose, crospovidone and their mixtures. A part of the disintegrating agent is used for the preparation of **antacid** granules. The lubricant agent is chosen from the group consisting of magnesium stearate, sodium stearylfumarate, stearic acid, Macrogol 6000 and. . .

DETD . . . the saliva and the disintegration of the tablet. A part of permeabilizing agent is advantageously used for the preparation of **antacid** granules. A sweetener can be chosen in the group consisting of aspartame, potassium acesulfame, sodium saccharinate, dihydrochalcone neohesperidine and their. . .

DETD i) barrier coated PPI microgranules, e.g., **omeprazole** (a) enteric coating layered **omeprazole** magnesium microgranules, (b) Eudragit® E PO (methacrylic copolymer), (c) dibutyl sebacate, (d) sodium lauryl sulphate, (e) magnesium stearate, (f) purified. . .

DETD iii) **antacid** granules (a) CaCO.sub.3, (b) Mg(OH).sub.2, (c) Mannitol, (d) Sorbitol, (e) Purified water, and (D optionally crospovidone and silica; and

DETD i) barrier coated PPI microgranules, e.g. **omeprazole** (a) enteric coating layered PPI, e.g., **omeprazole** magnesium microgranules (b) Eudragit® EPO (methacrylic copolymer) (c) dibutyl sebacate (d) sodium lauryl sulphate, (e) magnesium stearate (f) purified water,. . .

DETD iii) **Antacid** granules (a) CaCO.sub.3, (b) Mg(OH).sub.2, (c) mannitol, (d) sorbitol, (e) purified water, and (f) optionally crospovidone and silica,

DETD i) barrier coated PPI microgranules, e.g., **omeprazole** (a) enteric coating layered PPI, e.g., **omeprazole** magnesium microgranules, (b) Eudragit® EPO (methacrylic copolymer), (c) dibutyl sebacate, (d) sodium lauryl sulphate, (e) magnesium stearate, (i) purified water,. . .

DETD iii) **antacid** granules (a) CaCO.sub.3, (b) Mg(OH).sub.2, (c) mannitol, (d) sorbitol, (e) purified water, and (f) optionally crospovidone and silica, and

DETD i) barrier coated PPI, e.g., **omeprazole** microgranules (a) enteric coating layered PPI, e.g., **omeprazole** magnesium microgranules, (b) Eudragit® E PO (methacrylic copolymer), (c) dibutyl sebacate, (d) sodium lauryl sulphate, (e) magnesium stearate, (f) purified. . .

DETD iii) **antacid** granules (a) CaCO.sub.3, b) Mg (OH).sub.2, (e) mannitol, (d) sorbitol, (e) purified water, and (f) optionally crospovidone and silica, and

DETD i) barrier coated **omeprazole** microgranules (a) enteric coating layered **omeprazole** microgranules ca 100 mg/equivalent to about 20 mg of **omeprazole** or an amount equivalent to about 80 mg of **omeprazole**, (b) Eudragit® E PO about 10-60 mg, (c) dibutyl sebacate about 1-10 mg, (d) sodium lauryl sulphate about 0.5-5 mg,. . .

DETD iii) **antacid** granules (a) CaCO.sub.3 about 350-900 mg, (b) Mg(OH).sub.2 about 100-250 mg, (c) mannitol about 70-330 mg, (d) sorbitol about 30-90. . .

DETD . . . of a PPI, about 5-50 mg or more of a cholinergic agonist and about 200-1500 mg or more of an **antacid** agent. Preferably, each tablet will comprise about 10-40 mg of a PPI, about 5-25 mg of a cholinergic agonist and about 750-1000 mg of an **antacid** agents.

DETD . . . combination or single dosage form comprising a proton pump inhibitor in one distinct layer and an aluminum, magnesium or calcium **antacid** salt in another distinct layer into a chewable or rapidly dispersible dosage form comprising at least two layers, and (b). . .

DETD . . . be used in the effervescent agent are any that are safe for human consumption, for example, food acids, and hydrite **antacids** such as citric, tartaric, malic, fumaric, adipic, succinic acid, and the like. Carbonate sources include dry solid carbonate and bicarbonate. . .

DETD . . . that is made by compressing a dosage form including a proton pump inhibitor and a cholinergic agonist around a compressed **antacid** core, or a bi-layer unidirectional film, patch or tablet. Other oral solid dosage forms, such as single compressed tablets or. . .

DETD . . . to induce rapid onset of PPI action without a food effect. In a further embodiment, a resultant core containing an **antacid** or layer containing an **antacid** is then chewed or swallowed to provide immediate heartburn relief.

DETD In one embodiment of the invention, an **antacid** is contained in a core surrounded by an outer layer containing a PPI and a cholinergic agonist or individual layers. . . respectively. When individual layers are utilized, it is believed to be preferable to position the PPI layer directly over the **antacid** core and the cholinergic layer on top of the PPI layer.

DETD The outer layer or layers around the **antacid** core is designed to deliver a therapeutically effective amount of a PPI and a cholinergic agonist by absorption through the oral mucosa. The remaining **antacid** core is then left intact until chewed or swallowed.

DETD Additionally, the rapidly dispersing PPI and cholinergic layer or layers around the inner core containing an **antacid** may contain one or more of the following: a rapidly dispersing agent, a second pharmaceutical, an excipient, a flavorant, a. . .

DETD Depending on the particular formulation and application, the amount of **antacid** in the pharmaceutical composition will vary. In one embodiment, the amount of **antacid** incorporated into the core may range from about 1-80 mEq acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) or more. In another embodiment the amount of **antacid** present in the core may range from about 3-60 mEq ANC. In veterinary applications, the amount of **antacid** may range from about 1-1000 mEq ANC, about 1-500 mEq ANC, or about 1-100 mEq ANC.

DETD In contrast to most commercial formulations of PPIs that use an **antacid** or buffering agent to stabilize the PPI, one embodiment of the present invention contains a pharmaceutical composition that includes an **antacid** to provide relief from symptoms of gastrointestinal disorders, e.g., episodic heartburn, after an effective gastric acid suppressing amount of the PPI and a parietal cell activation amount of the cholinergic agonist have been administered. Although an **antacid** is typically used in the core, other pharmaceutically active agents may be substituted in its place, and the **antacid** is administered concomitantly or substantially together with such buccal composition. In one embodiment, the **antacid** core is formulated as a chewable tablet.

DETD In another embodiment, the core containing an **antacid** and the layer or layers containing a PPI and a cholinergic agonist can be separated by a film or coating to provide a tactile sense that the PPI and cholinergic agonist have been dissolved and that the **antacid** is ready to be chewed or swallowed. The film/coating may comprise, for example, a sugar coat polymeric film, or any. . .

DETD In addition to the above, the core containing an **antacid** or layer containing an **antacid** may contain one or more of the following: a rapidly dispersing agent, a second pharmaceutical, an excipient, a flavorant, a. . .

DETD In one embodiment of the invention, the inner layer also includes an **antacid**. The **antacid** may protect the PPI from degradation in the acidic environment of saliva or maintain product shelf-life of the pharmaceutical composition. Thus, both the amount of **antacid** and the **antacid** itself will be determined from the objective of its use. For example, less **antacid** may be necessary if the purpose is to maintain shelf life than if the purpose is to maintain stability of. . .

DETD In another embodiment, magnesium carbonate is used. Magnesium carbonate may act as both an **antacid** and a binder. For pharmaceutical compositions applied directly to the buccal mucosa, it may be desirable to use a lesser amount of **antacid**, e.g., less than about 1 mEq ANC, less than about 0.5 mEq ANC, or less than about 0.1 mEq ANC,. . .

DETD In a further embodiment, the bitter taste often associated with a PPI such as **omeprazole**, may be masked by the addition of a flavorant or taste masking agent. For example, direct compression grade xylitol (Xylitab. . .

DETD In yet another embodiment of the invention, the **antacid** may be provided as a layer adjacent to the PPI and cholinergic agonist layer, e.g., as with a film, or. . .

DETD . . . form and a cholinergic agonist dosage form and compressing the PPI and cholinergic agonist dosages around the core containing an **antacid**. In another embodiment, the PPI and cholinergic agonist are in the dosage form of a micronized powder.

DETD . . . (prn) to induce rapid onset of PPI action. In addition, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may contain an **antacid**. For example, the pharmaceutical composition can be placed on an oral mucosal surface such as the sublingual mucosa, buccal mucosa,. . .

DETD In another embodiment, the PPI and cholinergic agonist are absorbed leaving a core containing an **antacid** or a layer containing an **antacid** each of which may provide GI disorder relief, such as heartburn relief, when the patient chews or swallows the core containing the **antacid** or the layer containing the **antacid**.

DETD

(a)	PPI - **omeprazole**	10 mg	20 mg	40 mg
(b)	cholinergic agonist - bethanecol	25 mg	25 mg	25 mg
(c)	sodium alginate	28 mg. . .	mg	2 mg
(e)	magnesium oxide	50 mg	50 mg	50 mg
(f)	croscarmellose	10 mg	10 mg	10 mg
(a)	PPI - **omeprazole**	10 mg	20 mg	40 mg
(b)	cholinergic agonist - bethanecol	25 mg	25 mg	25 mg
(c)	sodium alginate	25 mg. . .		

DETD
TABLE 1

Ingredients	Quantity per tablet (mg)	Quantity per 10,000 tablets (gm)
omeprazole	40	400
bethanecol	50	500
Compressible Sugar, NF (Di-Pac ®, NU-TAB ® 4001, SugarTAB ®)	54	540
Sterotex NF lubricant. . .		

DETD It should be noted that the (s)-isomer of **omeprazole** in the form of salts, is the preferred PPI and would contain one half the quantity of racemic **omeprazole** in a typical tablet.

DETD
TABLE 6

Ingredients	Quantity per tablet (mg)	Quantity per 10,000 tablets (gm)
omeprazole	40	400
pilocarpine	7.5	75
Compressible Sugar, NF (Di-Pac ®, NU-TAB ® 4001, SugarTAB ®)	54	540

Sterotex NF lubricant. . .

DETD It should be noted that the (s)-isomer of **omeprazole** in the form of salts, is the preferred PPI and would contain one half the quantity of racemic **omeprazole** in a typical tablet.

DETD . . . agents for filling hard gelatin or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and the like. The capsule can be formulated containing 40 mg of **omeprazole**, 50 mg bethanecol and a bulking agent such as 310 mg maltodextrin. Other PPIs or anticholinergics can be substituted in. . .

DETD . . . an anticholinergic can also be formulated in a syrup. Such a syrup vehicle for the combination of 40 mg of **omeprazole**, 7.5 mg pilocarpine can be dissolved in 10 mL of aqueous solution. A solution of suitably flavored volatile oil, (vanillin. . . dissolution the vanillin, the solution is filled to 1000 mL final volume. A solution or suspension of 40 mg of **omeprazole** and 7.5 mg pilocarpine is combined with 10 mL of syrup in order to form a 20 mL liquid dosage. . .

DETD Table 13 shows a representative formulation comprised of a 3 layer tablet containing a PPI such as **omeprazole** in its core. The tablet is then coated in the second layer with an acid protective enteric layer and finally. . .

DETD

TABLE 13

Ingredients	Quantity per tablet (mg)	Quantity per 10,000 tablets (gm)
omeprazole	40	400
Compressible Sugar, NF (Di-Pac ®, NU-TAB ® 4001, SugarTAB ®)	54	540
Sterotex NF lubricant	4.0	40
SYLOID. . .		

DETD The Eudragit coated PPI described in example 17 and an anticholinergic can also be incorporated into a chewable **antacid** tablet form. Such a formulation is described in Table 18.

DETD . . . are randomized to 1 of 3 treatments:

A. Control--intraduodenal (ID) HCO.sub.3;
B. Carbachol about 15 μg/kg IP+ID HCO.sub.3; and
C. ID **omeprazole** (about 20 mg/kg) is dissolved in HCO.sub.3+carbachol about 15 μg/kg IP

DETD . . . acid secretion, which reaches a maximum level at about 90 min following administration and gradually diminishes thereafter. When carbachol and **omeprazole** are administered concomitantly, an increase in acid secretion is detected at about 30 min. By about 60 min, however, acid. . .

DETD . . . or may not be necessary to control the dissolution kinetics of the cholinergic agonists. A proton pump inhibitor such as **omeprazole**, lansoprazole etc, is then formulated into a matrix coating which is deposited upon Part B, using a rapid dissolve filler. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
173. An orally administrable pharmaceutical composition of claims 169-172, wherein said pharmaceutical composition further includes an **antacid**.

CLM What is claimed is:
174. An orally administrable pharmaceutical composition of claims 169-173, wherein the proton pump inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of dontoprazole, esomeprazole, habeprazole, hydroxyomeprazole, lansoprazole, leminoprazole, pantoprazole, pariprazole, perprazole, (s-**omeprazole** magnesium) **omeprazole**, omneirazole, rabeprazole, ransoprazole, tenooprazole, TU-199 and mixtures thereof in neutral form, as well as the pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, derivative,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . An orally administrable pharmaceutical composition of claim 169-173, wherein the proton pump inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, pantoprazole and esomeprazole.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . An orally administrable pharmaceutical composition of claims 169-173, wherein the proton pump inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, and esomeprazole.

CLM What is claimed is:
177. An orally administrable pharmaceutical composition of claims 169-173, wherein the proton pump inhibitor is **omeprazole**.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:231932 USPATFULL
TI Useful indole compounds
IN Bartolini, Wilmin, Amesbury, MA, UNITED STATES
Cali, Brian M., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Chen, Barbara, Northbrook, IL, UNITED STATES
Chien, Yueh-Tyng, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Currie, Mark G., Sterling, MA, UNITED STATES
Milne, G. Todd, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Pearson, James Philip, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Talley, John Jeffrey, Somerville, MA, UNITED STATES
Yang, Jing Jing, Boxborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Zimmerman, Craig, Topsfield, MA, UNITED STATES
Monreal, Alex W., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070203209 A1 20070830
AB Indoles having various activities, including indoles that are CRTH2 are described. The compounds are useful for treating asthma, neuropathic pain, allegic rhinitis and other disorders.
DETD . . . treating pulmonary vasoconstriction or airway constriction), a thromboxane A2 receptor antagonist, a stimulant (i.e. caffeine), an H.sub.2-antagonist (e.g. ranitidine), an **antacid** (.e.g. aluminum or magnesium hydroxide), an antiflatulent (e.g. simethicone), a decongestant (e.g. phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pseudophedrine, oxymetazoline, oxymetazoline hydrochloride, ephinephrine, naphazoline,. . . 2-arachidonoylglycerol, or oleamide), arvanil, analogs of anadamide and arvanil as described in US 20040122089, and a proton pump inhibitor (e.g., **omeprazole**, esomeprazole, lansoprazole, pantorazole and rabeprazole).
DETD . . . in various geometries including bilayer (wherein the core comprises a drug layer and a sweller layer adjacent to each other), **trilayer** (wherein the core comprises a sweller layer sandwiched between two drug layers) and concentric (wherein the core comprises a central. . .
DETD . . . The capsule core can also be made such that it has a bilayer or multilayer agent analogous to the bilayer, **trilayer** or concentric geometries described above.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:53564 USPATFULL
TI Controlled regional oral delivery
IN Jacob, Jules S., Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES
Mathiowitz, Edith, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Wrentham, MA, UNITED STATES
Shaked, Ze'ev, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Moslemy, Peyman, Providence, RI, UNITED STATES
PA Spherics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060045865 A1 20060302
AB A composite formulation has been developed for selective, high efficacy delivery to specific regions of the mouth and gastrointestinal tract. The formulation is typically in the form of a tablet or capsule, which may include microparticles or beads. The formulation uses bioadhesive and controlled release elements to direct release to specific regions, where the drug is absorbed in enhanced amounts relative to the formulation in the absence of the bioadhesive and/or controlled release elements. This is demonstrated by an example showing delivery of gabapentin with a greater area under the curve ("AUC") relative to the FDA reference immediate release drug, i.e., the AUC of the composite bioadhesive formulation is greater than 100% of the AUC of the immediate release drug. In the preferred embodiments, the formulation includes drug to be delivered, controlled release elements, and one or more bioadhesive elements. The bioadhesive polymer may be either dispersed in

the matrix of the tablet or applied as a direct compressed coating to the solid oral dosage form. The controlled release elements are selected to determine the site of release. The bioadhesive components are selected to provide retention of the formulation at the desired site of uptake and administration. By selecting for both release and retention at a specific site, typically based on time of transit through the gastrointestinal tract, one obtains enhanced efficacy of uptake of the drug. This is particularly useful for drugs with narrow windows of absorption, and drugs with poor solubility such as the BCE class III and class IV drugs.

DRWD . . . 7A-D is a comparison of the plasma concentrations (ng/ml) of levodopa and carbidopa from Sinemet® CR tablets (FIG. 7A), bioadhesive **trilayer** tablets (FIG. 7B), bioadhesive **trilayer** tablets with drug inserts (FIG. 7C), and Levodopa-Carbidopa pellets prepared by low shear granulation followed by extrusion-spheronization, one formulation used. . .

DETD . . . preferred embodiment, other therapeutic agents including acid suppressants (H.sub.2 blockers include cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, and nizatidine; Proton pump inhibitors include **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, esomeprazole, and pantoprozole), mucosal defense enhancing agent (bismuth salts; bismuth subsalicylate) and/or mucolytic agents (megaldrate).

DETD . . . or antimicrobial agent may be enteric coated to prevent its degradation in the stomach. The first layer may also contain **antacids** to raise the pH of the stomach content so that there is no degradation of these agents in the stomach.. . .

DETD . . . changing the formulation of the plug. In a preferred embodiment, the solid oral dosage form is a tablet, preferably a **trilayer** tablet, containing drug in a central matrix of polymer such as hydroxypropylmethylcellulose ("HPMC") and microcrystalline cellulose ("MCC") or spray-dried lactose.. . .

DETD Bioadhesive, **trilayer** tablets, containing about 400 mg gabapentin in the central core layer sandwiched between two bioadhesive layers, were compressed using 0.3287×0.8937". . .

DETD Gabapentin XL bioadhesive **trilayer** tablets exceeded the AUC of the immediate release reference form, Neurontin, by more than 10%. Gabapentin is known be absorbed. . .

DETD Spherazole.TM. CR is formulated as a **trilayer** tablet. Itraconazole is dissolved in solvent with Eudragit® E100 and either spray-dried or drug-layered onto MCC cores, blended with HPMC. . .

DETD . . . of 600± ng/ml, tmax of 8-20 hrs depending on the particular composition of the rate-controlling core. The performance of the **trilayer** CR product is similar to Spherazole.TM. IR and Sporanox® with respect to AUC, however, Cmax is lower by 50%, an. . .

DETD Two formulations of bioadhesive, controlled release (CR) **trilayer** tablets containing 100 mg itraconazole in the central core layer were compressed using 0.3287×0.8937" capsule-shaped dies (Natoli Engineering) at 3000. . .

DETD 100 mg of itraconazole as Sporanox capsules and Spherics' bioadhesive **trilayer** tablets (Spherazole.TM. CR) were administered to 8 volunteers following a light breakfast and plasma levels of itraconazole were measured using. . .

DETD **Trilayer** tablets were prepared according to the formulation listed above and tested once (n=6/test) in the fed beagle model. A non-adhesive. . .

DETD . . . and 400 mg acyclovir, 300 mg in a controlled release formulation and 100 mg in an immediate release formulation (CR+). **Trilayer** tablets (also referred to herein as "BioVir.TM. 400 mg") were prepared using the following formula:

TABLE 9A

Acyclovir **Trilayer** Tablets

Inner Core: (600 mg)	
67.6%	w/w Acyclovir
16.9%	w/w Ethocel 10 Standard FP
11.3%	w/w Glutamic Acid (acidulant)
2.7%	w/w Talc
0.5%	w/w Aerosil 200
1.0%. . .	

DETD A second **trilayer** tablet having the composition described above

containing 300 mg of acyclovir was produced by direct compression at 3000 psi for. . .

DETD The second **trilayer** tablet and one tablet of IR formulation were combined ("BioVir 300mg+100 mg IR").

DETD The **trilayer** and combined **trilayer**-IR formulations wered dosed to a fed beagle dog and blood samples were taken different appropriate time intervals.

DETD **Trilayer** tablets described below (referred to as "CR 1" and "CR 2") were identical in shape (0.3287×0.8937 "00 capsule") and were. . .

DETD **Trilayer** tablets were prepared according to the formulation listed below and were tested once (n=6/test) in the fed beagle model and. . .

DETD Bioadhesive **trilayer** tablets were prepared by sequentially filling a 0.3287"×0.8937""00 capsule" die (Natoli Engineering) with 250 mg of Spheromer.TM. III bioadhesive polymer. . . Levodopa, Carbidopa and pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, followed by an outer layer of 250 mg of Spheromer.TM. III bioadhesive polymer composition. **Trilayer** tablets were prepared by direct compression at 3000 psi for 1 second using a GlobePharma Manual Tablet Compaction Machine (MTCM-1).. . .

DETD **Trilayer** tablets were prepared by sequentially filling a 0.4375" `round` die (Natoli Engineering) with 150 mg of Spheromer.TM. III bioadhesive polymer. . . acceptable excipients, followed by an outer layer of 150 mg of a blend of Levodopa, Carbidopa and pharmaceutically acceptable excipients. **Trilayer** tablets were prepared by direct compression at 3000 psi for 1 second using the GlobePharma tablet press. Each tablet contained. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

25. The oral formulation of claim 1 in the form of a **trilayer** tablet.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . claim 44 wherein the agents are selected from the group consisting of amoxicillin, tetracycline, metronidazole, clarithromycin, cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, nizatidine, **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, esomeprazole, pantoprozole, and bismuth subsalicylate.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN

Full Text

AN 2004:239300 USPATFULL

TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract

IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES

PI US 20040185105 A1 20040923

AB Controlled release oral dosage forms are provided for the continuous, sustained administration of a pharmacologically active agent to the upper gastrointestinal tract of a patient in whom the fed mode as been induced. The majority of the agent is delivered, on an extended release basis, to the stomach, duodenum and upper regions of the small intestine, with drug delivery in the lower gastrointestinal tract and colon substantially restricted. The dosage form comprises a matrix of a biocompatible, hydrophilic, erodible polymer with an active agent incorporated therein, wherein the polymer is one that both swells in the presence of water and gradually erodes over a time period of hours, with swelling and erosion commencing upon contact with gastric fluid, and drug release rate primarily controlled by erosion rate.

SUMM [0015] In a further embodiment of this invention, the dosage form is a bilayer tablet, a **trilayer** tablet, or a shell-and-core tablet, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. With the bilayer tablet, one layer contains drug and is comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible,. . . sufficient particle size throughout the entire period of drug delivery to promote gastric retention in the fed mode. With the **trilayer** tablet, the outer layers contain drug and are comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, while the middle layer. . .

SUMM . . . than 10%, preferably less than 5%, of the original dosage form (or the active agent-containing layer in a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet) remains visible. If the test is stopped prior to complete disintegration, the fraction of the dosage form that has. . .

DRWD [0020] FIG. 6 is a plot showing the release curves obtained from bilayer and **trilayer** tablets as described in Example 2.

DETD . . . to the time it takes for the orally administered dosage form, or the active agent-containing layer of a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet

(again, administered when the stomach is in the fed mode) to be reduced to 0-10%, preferably 0-5%, of its. . .

DETD . . . the H.sub.2 receptor antagonists cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, and nizatidine, the H.sup.+, K.sup.+-ATPase inhibitors (also referred to as "proton pump inhibitors") **omeprazole** and lansoprazole, and **antacids** such as calcium carbonate, aluminum hydroxide, and magnesium hydroxide. Also included within this general group are agents for treating infection. . .

DETD . . . drug is calcium carbonate, and which when incorporated into the dosage forms of the present invention becomes a non-systemic, controlled-release **antacid**. The dosage forms are also useful for delivering drugs continuously to the stomach that are only soluble in that portion. . . present invention are useful for the delivery of calcium carbonate or other calcium salts intended to be used as an **antacid** or as a dietary supplement to prevent osteoporosis. Calcium salts are soluble in the stomach but not in the remainder. . .

DETD . . . bismuth subsalicylate), (b) an antibiotic such as tetracycline, amoxicillin, thiamphenicol, or clarithromycin, and (c) a proton pump inhibitor, such as **omeprazole**. A combination of bismuth subsalicylate, thiamphenicol and **omeprazole** is a particularly preferred combination that may be delivered using the dosage forms of the present invention for the eradication. . .

DETD . . . the volume fraction of drug relative to the entire dosage form, or, if the dosage form is a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet, in terms of the volume fraction of drug relative to the erodible layer in which it is contained. The. . .

DETD [0134] The dosage forms of the invention may also be formulated as bilayer tablets, **trilayer** tablets, or shell-and-core tablets, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. In any of these embodiments wherein a dosage form is composed of two or more discrete regions each. . . drug may be incorporated into an erosional layer, with no active agent in the swelling layer. As another example, a **trilayer** tablet may be prepared with a two outer layers containing drug, comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, with. . .

DETD [0210] X's, solid line: Dissolution test results for **trilayer** tablet, with outer layers each containing

DETD [0215] X's, dashed line: Disintegration test results for **trilayer** tablet, with outer layers each containing

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

AN 2004:215056 USPATFULL

TI Novel pharmaceutical formulation containing a proton pump inhibitor and an **antacid**

IN Niecestro, Robert, Pocono Pines, PA, UNITED STATES
Kositprapa, Unchalee, Davie, FL, UNITED STATES
Oh, Yoon, Pembroke Pines, FL, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Weston, FL, UNITED STATES
Cardinal, John R., Tamarac, FL, UNITED STATES
Hahn, Elliot F., North Miami Beach, FL, UNITED STATES

PI US 20040166162 A1 20040826

AB The subject invention is multi layer pharmaceutical dosage form comprising at least two layers whereby a proton pump inhibitor is in one distinct layer and an aluminum, magnesium or calcium **antacid** salt is in a second distinct layer.

TI Novel pharmaceutical formulation containing a proton pump inhibitor and an **antacid**

AB . . . at least two layers whereby a proton pump inhibitor is in one distinct layer and an aluminum, magnesium or calcium **antacid** salt is in a second distinct layer.

SUMM [0002] The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical dosage form comprising a proton pump inhibitor, in combination with an **antacid**. More particularly, the present invention relates to a multiple layer pharmaceutical dosage form whereby a proton pump inhibitor is in one distinct layer and an aluminum, magnesium or calcium **antacid** salt is in second or third distinct layers. The multi layer arrangement can be in the form of a compressed. . .

SUMM . . . and U.S. Pat. No. 6,132,770. In addition, U.S. Pat. No. 5,840,737 discloses a pharmaceutical composition including an aqueous solution/suspension of **omeprazole** or other substituted benzimidazoles in a carrier including a bicarbonate salt of a Group IA metal.

SUMM . . . fluid. Such a technique is described in an article by Pilbrant

and Cederberg entitled: "Development of an Oral Formulation of **Omeprazole**", Scand. J. Gastroenterology, 1985, Suppl. 108, pp. 113-120. Some formulations incorporate an acid neutralizer and enteric-coated PPI to create a stable formulation such as WO 94/02140, which discloses a core, composed of an **antacid** combination and U.S. Pat. No. 6,096,340 which discloses an enteric-coated formulation containing **omeprazole**, a surface-active agent, a filler, a pharmaceutically acceptable alkaline agent and a binder.

SUMM [0010] Co-administration of enteric-coated **omeprazole**, with 8.4% sodium bicarbonate solution/suspension via the nasogastric tube, has been disclosed by Phillips et al. in "A Prospective Study of Simplified **Omeprazole** Suspension for the Prophylaxis of Stress-Related Mucosal Damage", Crit. Care Med, 1996, Vol. 24, No. 11, and Sharma et al. in "The Effects on Intragastric Acidity of Per-Gastronomy Administration of an Alkaline Suspension of **Omeprazole**", Aliment Pharmacol. Ther., 13:1091-1095 (1999). Before administering, the enteric-coated drug granules were shaken with the sodium bicarbonate solution for a. . . enteric coating in the sodium bicarbonate solution. A large quantity of sodium bicarbonate must be administered with each dose of **omeprazole**, in the method described above. However, there is a major disadvantage in using large quantities of sodium bicarbonate orally, since. . .

SUMM . . . only 10 milliliters of an 8.4% sodium bicarbonate solution were sufficient to provide effective acid neutralization and protect the enteric-coated **omeprazole** from degradation in the gastric environment. However, there is still a need for a method of PPI administration that is. . .

SUMM [0012] U.S. Pat. No. 6,183,776 describes a dosage form comprising a proton pump inhibitor and an **antacid**; however, it also requires the use of an enteric coating on the proton pump inhibitor.

SUMM [0013] There is a need to provide a combination dosage form comprising a proton pump inhibitor and an **antacid** that is chewable or rapidly dissolves in the oral cavity, palatable, and relatively easy to manufacture.

SUMM [0014] The subject invention is a novel dosage form comprising a proton pump inhibitor and a calcium, magnesium or aluminum **antacid** in a dosage form comprising at least 2 layers wherein the proton pump inhibitor and **antacid** are each in distinct layers.

SUMM . . . proton pump inhibitor, free of enteric coating, in one distinct layer, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a second distinct layer which provides **antacid** in sufficient amount to neutralize the gastric environment so as not to cause degradation of the non-enterically coated proton pump. . .

SUMM . . . proton pump inhibitor, free of enteric coating, in one distinct layer, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a separate and distinct layer, wherein the proton pump inhibitor and **antacid** are not in the same layer and where the dosage form comprises at least two layers.

SUMM . . . proton pump inhibitor free of enteric coating, in one distinct layer, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a second separate and distinct layer, which provides immediate release of the proton pump inhibitor.

SUMM . . . proton pump inhibitor free of enteric coating, in one distinct layer, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a second separate and distinct layer, in which the proton pump inhibitor is free from any enteric coating.

SUMM . . . proton pump inhibitor free of enteric coating, in one distinct layer, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a second separate and distinct layer, that is easy to swallow.

SUMM . . . proton pump inhibitor free of enteric coating, in one distinct layer, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a second separate and distinct layer, that is chewable.

SUMM . . . proton pump inhibitor free of enteric coating, in one distinct layer, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a second separate and distinct layer, that rapidly dissolves in the oral cavity or mouth.

SUMM . . . proton pump inhibitor free of enteric coating, in one distinct layer, with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in a second separate and distinct layer, that has taste masking ingredients to provide a chewable or rapidly dissolving dosage. . .

SUMM . . . invention to provide a dosage form combining a proton pump inhibitor with an aluminum, magnesium or calcium salt of an **antacid** in which there is an effective amount of proton pump inhibitor to treat

ulcers and related disorders, and an effective amount of **antacid** to provide rapid and sustained relief from common heartburn for 24, 48 or 72 hours.

DETD . . . is a multi-layered oral pharmaceutical dosage form that comprises at least one proton pump inhibitor layer and at least one **antacid** layer. In a preferred embodiment the **antacid** layer and the entire dosage form is free of sodium bicarbonate and any other effervescent materials. Also the entire dosage. . .

DETD [0027] Proton pump inhibitors may include substituted benzimidazoles such as **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, pantoprazole, pariprazole, leminoprazole, and salts, isomers, and derivatives thereof.

DETD [0028] **Antacids** that may be used in the **antacid** layer of the present invention include aluminum, magnesium and calcium salts of hydroxides, carbonates, sulfates, bicarbonates, silicates or other pharmaceutically acceptable **antacid** aluminum or calcium salts. Examples of some of the preferred **antacid** salts are magnesium hydroxide, magnesium carbonate, magnesium trisilicate, aluminum hydroxide, aluminum carbonate, calcium carbonate and combinations of the foregoing. Some. . . aluminum hydroxide and magnesium trisilicate, calcium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide and aluminium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide and calcium carbonate. The preferred **antacids** for use in the present invention are aluminum and calcium salts. The foregoing **antacids** are merely examples of acceptable **antacids**. Other **antacids** are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in standard reference literature such as Remington, the. . .

DETD . . . such as binders, fillers, lubricants, glidants, disintegrants and taste masking agents which are combined with the proton pump inhibitor and **antacid** are commonly known in the art. Many of these pharmaceutically acceptable excipients are described in the Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients. . .

DETD [0037] The **antacid** should be sufficient to neutralize the acid in the stomach and allow the proton pump inhibitors to be absorbed in. . .

DETD [0038] **Omeprazole** (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥1 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0039] Lansoprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥1 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0040] Rabeprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥1 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0041] Pantoprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥1 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0042] Esomeprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥1 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0043] Pariprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥1 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0044] Leminoprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥1 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0045] **Omeprazole** (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥10 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0046] Lansoprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥10 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0047] Rabeprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥10 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0048] Pantoprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥10 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0049] Esomeprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥10 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0050] Pariprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥10 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0051] Leminoprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥10 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0052] **Omeprazole** (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥20 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0053] Lansoprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥20 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0054] Rabeprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥20 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0055] Pantoprazole (1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥20 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0056] Esomeprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥20 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0057] Pariprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥20 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD [0058] Leminoprazole (≥1 mg) with **antacid** (to produce ≥20 mEq of acid neutralizing capacity (ANC)).

DETD . . . skilled in the art such as granulation, direct compression and/or capsule filling. In one embodiment of the present invention, the **antacid** and the proton pump inhibitor are separately granulated. The **antacid** granules will comprise at least the **antacid** and a binder. The proton pump inhibitor granules will comprise at least the proton pump inhibitor, a binder and an. . . the art. Slugging may also be employed to make the granules. In one embodiment of the present invention both the **antacid** granules and the proton pump inhibitor granules are prepared by a wet granulation technique. In another embodiment, the **antacid** granules and the proton pump inhibitor granules are made by dry granulation techniques such as roller compaction. In a further embodiment, the **antacid** granules are made by roller compaction and the proton pump inhibitor granules are made by wet granulation.

DETD [0060] Because many of the proton pump inhibitors such as **omeprazole** elicit a bitter taste that is difficult to mask simply by the addition of sweeteners and flavoring agents, it may. . .

DETD [0063] Once the **antacid** granules and the proton pump inhibitor granules are prepared, they are then further mixed with additional excipients such as a taste masking agent, a glidant and a lubricant to form an **antacid** laying mixture and a proton pump layering mixture. The layering mixtures may also be mixed with additional fillers, binders and disintegrants. Depending upon the ingredients selected for the dosage formulation, the prior formation of **antacid** granules and proton pump inhibitor granules may not be necessary. If the materials selected for use in the **antacid** layering mixture and the proton pump inhibitor layering mixture allow sufficient flow of the mixtures into a tablet die or. . .

DETD [0064] After the **antacid** layering mixture and the proton pump inhibitor layering mixture have been prepared, with or with out the granulation step, the. . . mixture is fed into a tablet press to form the proton pump inhibitor layer then a predetermined amount of the **antacid** layering mixture is fed into the tablet press to form the **antacid** layer of the multi-layer tablet. It should be appreciated that the order in which the proton pump inhibitor layer and **antacid** layer are fed into the tablet press can be reversed. Additional **antacid** layers and proton pump inhibitor layers can also be fed into the tablet press. In one embodiment, the proton pump inhibitor layer is sandwiched between two **antacid** layers that contain the same or different **antacids**.

DETD . . . half of a capsule. Once the proton pump inhibiting layering mixture is in the capsule, a predetermined amount of the **antacid** layering mixture is added to the capsule and forms an **antacid** layer on top of the proton pump inhibitor layer. Once both the proton pump inhibitor layer and the **antacid** layer are in the capsule, the capsule is sealed. Again the order in which the proton pump inhibitor layers are. . . small capsule and sealed. The small capsule is then placed into a larger capsule with a predetermined amount of the **antacid** layering mixture and the larger capsule sealed to form the multi-layer dosage formulation of the present invention. Again the order in which the proton pump inhibitor and **antacid** layering mixture is placed into the capsules can be reversed without depart from the scope of the present invention.

DETD . . . that is calculated to provide a therapeutic amount of the proton pump inhibitor (i.e. 5-200mg) and/or a therapeutic amount of **antacid** activity (i.e. 1-20 mEq).

DETD . . . combination or single dosage form comprising a proton pump inhibitor in one distinct layer and an aluminum, magnesium or calcium **antacid** salt in another distinct layer into a chewable or rapidly dispersible dosage form comprising at least two layers; and

DETD [0073]

Antacid Granules:

	Preferred	Most Preferred
Antacid	30-99%	50-95%
Binder	0.1-40%	1-25%
Filler	0-60%	0-50%
Disintegrant	0-60%	0-50%

DETD [0075]

Antacid Layering Mixture

	Preferred	Most Preferred
Antacid Granules	40-99%	50-95%
Taste Masking Agent*	0-40%	0-25%
Lubricant	0-10%	0-5%
Glidant	0-10%	0-5%

*The taste masking agent preferably. . .

DETD [0076] The layering mixtures are individually processed on a tablet press to produce a multi-layered (i.e. bilayer or **trilayer**) chewable tablet, or rapidly disintegrating tablets. The layering mixtures may also be individually processed into capsules. Whether the final dosage form is a tablet or capsule the **antacid** layer should comprises 40-95% of the final tablet weight, preferably, 50-85% and most preferably 60-80% and the proton pump inhibitor. . .

DETD . . . batch of proton pump inhibitor granules was prepared using a top spray fluidized coater and the following ingredients:

Omeprazole (non-micronized)	180 g
L-Arginine	180 g
Microcrystalline Cellulose (Avicel PH 102)	450 g
Eudragit ® RD 100	90 g
Purified. . .	

DETD [0080] Eudragit RD was dissolved in water and L-Arginine and **Omeprazole** were evenly dispersed in the solution. Avicel PH 102 was loaded in the fluid bed coater and the solution was. . .

DETD [0085] A batch of **antacid** granules was prepared using a blender and the following ingredients.

Aluminum Hydroxide	95 g
Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose (METHOCEL E5). . .	

DETD [0086] The resulting **antacid** granules were dried in an oven for approximately 24 hours at 80° C.

DETD . . . pump inhibitor granules prepared above were further processed into a proton pump layering mixture of the following composition:

Omeprazole Granules	5.39 g
Artificial Cherry Flavor	0.108 g
Aspartame	0.297 g
Colloidal Silicon Dioxide (CAB-O-SIL M5)	0.108 g
Sodium Stearate. . .	

DETD [0088] Some of the **antacid** granules prepared above were further processed into an **antacid** layering mixture of the following composition:

Aluminum Hydroxide Granules	22.719 g
Artificial Cherry Flavor	0.108 g
Aspartame	0.297. . .

DETD [0089] The proton pump inhibitor layering mixture and the **antacid** layering mixture were individually processed on a tablet press using a 0.5" flat face tooling and manually compressed to produce a bilayer chewable tablet wherein said **antacid** layer weighs 878.0 mg and said proton pump inhibitor layer weighs 234.0 mg.

DETD . . . prepared in Example 1 above were further processed into a proton pump layering mixture of the following composition:

Omeprazole Granules	4.615 g
Debittering Flavor (natural)	0.069 g
Xylitol	4.615 g
Colloidal Silicon Dioxide (CAB-O-SIL M5)	0.092 g
Sodium Stearate. . .	

DETD [0092] Some of the **antacid** granules prepared in Example 1 above were further processed into an **antacid** layering mixture of the following composition:

Aluminum Hydroxide Granules	19.433 g
Natural Mint Flavor	0.087 g
Aspartame	0.225. . .

DETD [0093] The above proton pump inhibitor layering mixture and the **antacid** layering mixture were individually processed on a tablet press using a 0.5" flat face tooling and manually compressed to produce a bilayer chewable tablet with said **antacid** layer weighing 876.0 mg and proton pump inhibitor layer weighing 424.0 mg.

DETD . . . prepared in Example 1 above were further processed into a proton pump layering mixture of the following composition:

Omeprazole Granules	4.580 g
Debittering Flavor (natural)	0.115 g
Xylitol	1.145 g
Mannitol	3.435 g
Aspartame	0.137 g
Colloidal Silicon Dioxide. . .	

DETD [0096] Some of the **antacid** granules prepared in Example 1 above were further processed into an **antacid** layering mixture of the following composition:

Aluminum Hydroxide Granules	19.285 g
Natural Mint Flavor	0.135 g
Aspartame	0.229. . .

DETD [0097] The above proton pump inhibitor layering mixture and the **antacid** layering mixture were individually processed on a tablet press using a 0.5" flat face tooling and manually compressed to produce a bilayer chewable tablet with said **antacid** layer weighing 878.0 mg and proton pump inhibitor layer weighing 200.0 mg.

DETD [0098] A **trilayer** chewable tablet in accordance with the present invention is prepared as follows

DETD . . . prepared in Example 1 above were further processed into a proton pump layering mixture of the following composition:

Omeprazole Granules	4.478 g
Debittering Flavor (natural)	0.134 g
Lactose Monohydrate (spray dried)	4.478 g
Aspartame	0.201 g
Colloidal Silicon Dioxide. . .	

DETD [0100] A batch of aluminum hydroxide **antacid** granules is prepared according to the procedure described in Example 1 above with the following ingredients:

Aluminum Hydroxide. . .	

DETD [0101] Some of the aluminum hydroxide **antacid** granules prepared above were further processed into an **antacid** layering mixture of the following composition:

Aluminum Hydroxide Granules	14.925 g
Natural Mint Flavor	0.186 g
Aspartame	0.224. . .

DETD [0102] A calcium carbonate **antacid** layering mixture is prepared by blending the following ingredients:

Calcium Carbonate	2.69 g
Lactose Monohydrate (spray dried)	1.34. . .

DETD [0103] The above proton pump inhibitor layering mixture, the aluminum hydroxide **antacid** layering mixture, and the calcium carbonate **antacid** layering mixture were individually processed on a tablet press using a 0.5" flat face tooling and manually compressed to produce a **trilayer** chewable tablet with said aluminum hydroxide **antacid** layer weighing 705 mg, proton pump inhibitor layer weighing 435 mg and the calcium carbonate **antacid** layer weighing 200 mg. The proton pump inhibitor layer was sandwiched between the two **antacid** layers.

DETD . . . batch of proton pump inhibitor granules was prepared using a top spray fluidized coater and the following ingredients:

Omeprazole (non-micronized)	180 g
L-Arginine	180 g
Microcrystalline Cellulose (Avicel PH 102)	180 g
Lactose Monohydrate	180 g

Eudragit ® RD. . .

DETD [0107] A batch of **antacid** granules was prepared using a blender and the following ingredients.

Aluminum Hydroxide	95 g
Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose (METHOCEL E5)	5 g

Purified Water. . .

DETD [0108] The resulting **antacid** granules were dried in an oven for approximately 24 hours at 80° C.

DETD . . . pump inhibitor granules prepared above were further processed into a proton pump layering mixture of the following composition:

Omeprazole Granules	4.580 g
Debittering Flavor (natural)	0.115 g
Xylitol	1.145 g
Mannitol	3.435 g
Aspartame	0.137 g

Colloidal Silicon Dioxide. . .

DETD [0110] Some of the **antacid** granules prepared above were further processed into an **antacid** layering mixture of the following composition:

Aluminum Hydroxide Granules	19.285 g
Natural Mint Flavor	0.135 g
Aspartame	0.229. . .

DETD . . . the tradename NPcapS.TM.. After the proton pump inhibitor layering mixture was placed in the capsule, approximately 219.5 mg of the **antacid** layering mixture was manually placed into the same rapidly disintegrating capsule thereby forming a proton pump inhibitor layer and an **antacid** layer within the rapidly disintegrating capsule. Once both components have been placed in the capsule, the capsule is sealed. When. . .

DETD . . . The sealed capsule was then placed inside a size "00" rapidly disintegrating capsule along with approximately 219.5 mg of the **antacid** layering mixture from Example 5 above and sealed. The dual capsule is then placed in the mouth of a human. . .

DETD . . . mixture and a magnesium carbonate layering mixture in accordance with the present invention, but without the need of preparing the **antacid** granules prior to preparation of the layering mixture, were prepared as follows:

DETD . . . The aluminum hydroxide blend and the magnesium carbonate blends after roller compaction and milling can be used to as an **antacid** layering mixture in Examples 1-5 above.

DETD . . . g of arginine, and 45-50 g of polyethylene glycol 3350 are added to the granulation bowl and mixed until the **omeprazole** is dispersed throughout the glyceryl monstearate. The mixture in the granulation bowl is cooled producing proton pump inhibitor granules that. . .

DETD [0126] About 120 g of meglumine, 125 g of **omeprazole**, 65 g of hypromellose 2208 and 630 g of mannitol are blended in a Diosner mini granulator and granulated with. . . 60 ±5° C. The dried granulation is milled at low speed through a comil using a #1397 screen to obtain **omeprazole** granules.

DETD . . . silicon dioxide (CAB--O--SIL M-5) all of which were previously passed through a #25 mesh screen, were added to the dried **omeprazole** granules and blended for about 10 minutes. About 0.875 g of magnesium stearate that had been passed through a #25 mesh screen was added to the blended **omeprazole** granules and blended for an additional three minutes.

DETD [0128] The blended **omeprazole** granules were then processed in a tablet press with the aluminum hydroxide **antacid** layering mixture and the calcium carbonate **antacid** layering mixture from Example 7above using a

0.5" flat face compound cup tooling and manually compressing to produce a **trilayer** layer tablet with the aluminum hydroxide layer weighing 500 mg, the proton pump inhibitor layer weighing 250 mg and the magnesium carbonate layer weighing 650 mg. The proton pump inhibitor layer was sandwiched between the two **antacid** layers.

DETD [0131] About 150 g of arginine, 150 g of micronized **omeprazole**, and 635 g of mannitol are blended in a Diosner mini granulator and granulated with the previously prepared granulation solution.. . . 60 ±5° C. The dried granulation is milled at low speed through a comil using a #1397 screen to obtain **omeprazole** granules.

DETD . . . 2910 and 6.25 g of polyethylene glycol 3350, previously passed through a #25 mesh screen were added to the dried **omeprazole** granules and blended for about 10 minutes.

DETD [0133] The blended omerpazole granules were then processed in a tablet press with the aluminum hydroxide **antacid** layering mixture and the calcium carbonate **antacid** layering mixture from Example 7 above using a 0.5" flat face compound cup tooling and manually compressing to produce a **trilayer** layer tablet with the aluminum hydroxide layer weighing 500 mg, the proton pump inhibitor layer weighing 250 mg and the magnesium carbonate layer weighing 650 mg. The proton pump inhibitor layer was sandwiched between the two **antacid** layers.

DETD [0135] Approximately 10 g of the **omeprazole** granules prepared in Example 9 above were then coated with a coating solution containing:

DETD [0140] The resulting coated **omeprazole** granules can be used to make proton pump inhibitor layering mixtures in multi-layered tablets and capsules as described in the. . .

DETD [0142] Approximately 100 g of the **omeprazole** granules prepared in Example 9 above were then coated with a coating solution containing about 47-53 g of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose. . .

DETD [0144] The resulting coated **omeprazole** granules can be used to make proton pump inhibitor layering mixtures in multi-layered tablets and capsules as described in Examples. . .

DETD [0146] Approximately 100 g of the **omeprazole** granules prepared in Example 9 above were then coated with a coating solution containing 45-53 g of hydroxypropyl cellulose (KLUCEL®. . .

DETD [0148] The resulting coated **omeprazole** granules can be used to make proton pump inhibitor layering mixtures in multi-layered tablets and capsules as described in Examples. . .

DETD [0150] Approximately 100 g of the **omeprazole** granules prepared in Example 9 above were then coated with a coating suspension containing:

DETD [0156] The resulting coated **omeprazole** granules can be used to make proton pump inhibitor layering mixtures in multi-layered tablets and capsules as described in Examples. . .

DETD [0158] Approximately 100 g of the **omeprazole** granules prepared in Example 9 above were then coated with coating solution containing 6.5 g of hydroxypropyl cellulose (KLUCEL® EF),. . .

DETD [0160] The resulting coated **omeprazole** granules can be used to make proton pump inhibitor layering mixtures in multi-layered tablets and capsules as described in Examples. . .

DETD [0162] 10 **Omeprazole** granules were prepared as follows:

DETD [0163] 30% **omeprazole**, 10% ethylcellulose (ETHOCEL 7cps) and 60% glyceryl monostearate were dispersed in 80% ethanol to make 20 w/w% suspension. After the. . .

DETD [0164] The resulting coated **omeprazole** granules can be used to make proton pump inhibitor layering mixtures in multi-layered tablets and capsules as described in Examples. . .

DETD [0166] **Omeprazole** granules were prepared as follows:

DETD [0167] 35% **omeprazole**, 60% glyceryl monostearate and 5% of a surfactant (either polyethylene glycol [PEG 400] or poloxamer [Pluronic F-68]) were dispersed in. . .

DETD [0168] The resulting coated **omeprazole** granules can be used to make proton pump inhibitor layering mixtures in multi-layered tablets and capsules as described in Examples. . .

DETD [0170] Approximately 67 g of glyceryl monostearate, 30 g of micronized **omeprazole**, 30 g of arginine, 44 g of mannitol, 4 g NaCl and 12 g of ethylcellulose (ETHOCEL® 7cps) in 35. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . an additional pharmaceutical excipient wherein the proton pump inhibitor layer is free of enteric coating; and b. at least one **antacid** layer comprising an aluminum, magnesium or calcium **antacid** salt and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, wherein the proton pump inhibitor layer and the **antacid** layer are distinct from each other.

CLM What is claimed is:
2. The pharmaceutical dosage form as defined in claim 1 that comprises at least two **antacid** layers.

CLM What is claimed is:
10. The pharmaceutical dosage form as defined in claim 1 wherein the proton pump inhibitor is **omeprazole**, lansoprazole, pantoprazole, pariprazole, leminoprazole, salts, isomers, or derivatives thereof.

CLM What is claimed is:
11. The pharmaceutical dosage form as defined in claim 1 wherein the **antacid** salts are aluminum or calcium salts of hydroxides, carbonates, sulfates, bicarbonates, or silicates.

CLM What is claimed is:
12. The pharmaceutical dosage form as defined in claim 11 wherein the **antacid** salts are aluminum or calcium salts of hydroxides, carbonates, sulfates, or silicates.

CLM What is claimed is:
19. The pharmaceutical dosage form as defined in claim 1 wherein the **antacid** layer further comprises granules that comprise an **antacid** and a binder.

CLM What is claimed is:
20. The pharmaceutical dosage form as defined in claim 19 wherein the **antacid** layer further comprises a taste masking agent.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . pump inhibitor layering mixture comprising a proton pump inhibitor, an alkaline agent and a taste masking agent; (b) preparing an **antacid** layering mixture comprising an aluminum, magnesium or calcium **antacid** salt, at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a taste masking agent; (c) feeding the proton pump inhibitor layering mixture into a tablet die to create at least one proton pump inhibitor layer; (d) feeding the **antacid** layering mixture into a tablet die to create at least one **antacid** layer; (e) combining the proton pump inhibitor layer and **antacid** layer to form a single unitary tablet with separate and distinct layers that contain at least one proton pump inhibitor layer and at least one **antacid** layer and wherein the tablet is free of enteric coatings.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . pump inhibitor layering mixture comprising a proton pump inhibitor, an alkaline agent and a taste masking agent; (g) preparing an **antacid** layering mixture comprising an aluminum, magnesium or calcium **antacid** salt, at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a taste masking agent; (h) feeding the proton pump inhibitor layering mixture into a capsule shell to create at least one proton pump inhibitor layer; (i) feeding the **antacid** layering mixture into a capsule shell to create at least one **antacid** layer to form a single unitary capsule with separate and distinct layers that contain a proton pump inhibitor and an **antacid** wherein the capsule is free of enteric coatings.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:203010 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040156899 A1 20040812
AB Erodible, gastric-retentive dosage forms are provided that are formulated using the in vitro drug release profile obtained with USP Disintegration test equipment rather the USP Dissolution Apparatus. The invention is premised on the discovery that the USP Disintegration Test and modified versions thereof are far more predictive of the in vivo release profile for a controlled release dosage form than is the standard USP Dissolution Test, particularly controlled release dosage forms of the swellable, erodible type. The dosage forms generally

comprise particles of a biocompatible, hydrophilic polymer having the active agent incorporated therein, wherein the particles are optionally but preferably compacted into a tablet or loaded into a capsule. The dosage forms can be used to deliver water-insoluble or sparingly soluble drugs as well as water-soluble drugs, providing that the latter are coated with a protective coating or contained in a protective vesicle.

DETD . . . defined as less than 5% of the dosage form (or 5% of the active agent-containing layer in a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet) remaining visible. If the test is stopped prior to complete disintegration, the fraction of the dosage form remaining is. . .

DETD . . . the H.sub.2 receptor antagonists cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, and nizatidine, the H.sup.+, K.sup.+-ATPase inhibitors (also referred to as "proton pump inhibitors") **omeprazole** and lansoprazole, and **antacids** such as calcium carbonate, aluminum hydroxide, and magnesium hydroxide. Also included within this general group are agents for treating infection. . .

DETD . . . drug is calcium carbonate, and which when incorporated into the dosage forms of the present invention becomes a non-systemic, controlled-release **antacid**. The dosage forms are also useful for delivering drugs continuously to the stomach that are only soluble in that portion. . . present invention are useful for the delivery of calcium carbonate or other calcium salts intended to be used as an **antacid** or as a dietary supplement to prevent osteoporosis. Calcium salts are soluble in the stomach but not in the remainder. . .

DETD . . . bismuth subsalicylate), (b) an antibiotic such as tetracycline, amoxicillin, thiamphenicol, or clarithromycin, and (c) a proton pump inhibitor, such as **omeprazole**. A combination of bismuth subsalicylate, thiamphenicol and **omeprazole** is a particularly preferred combination that may be delivered using the dosage forms of the present invention for the eradication. . .

DETD [0139] The dosage forms of the invention may also be formulated as bilayer tablets, **trilayer** tablets, or shell-and-core tablets, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. In any of these embodiments wherein a dosage form is composed of two or more discrete regions each. . . drug may be incorporated into an erosional layer, with no active agent in the swelling layer. As another example, a **trilayer** tablet may be prepared with a two outer layers containing drug, comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, with. . .

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

AN 2003:219332 USPATFULL

TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral diuretic

IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Urquhart, John, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES

PI US 20030152622 A1 20030814

AB An erodible, gastric-retentive oral diuretic is provided that is formulated using the in vitro drug release profile obtained with USP Disintegration test equipment rather the USP Dissolution Apparatus. The invention is premised on the discovery that the USP Disintegration Test and modified versions thereof are far more predictive of the in vivo release profile for a controlled release dosage form than is the standard USP Dissolution Test, particularly controlled release dosage forms of the swellable, erodible type. The dosage forms generally comprise particles of a biocompatible, hydrophilic polymer having the active agent incorporated therein, wherein the particles are optionally but preferably compacted into a tablet or loaded into a capsule. The dosage forms can be used to deliver water-insoluble or sparingly soluble drugs as well as water-soluble drugs, providing that the latter are coated with a protective coating or contained in a protective vesicle. Using the controlled release dosage form, adverse side effects associated with peak diuresis are diminished or eliminated, while the overall diuretic effect of the drug is maintained.

DETD . . . defined as less than 5% of the dosage form (or 5% of the active agent-containing layer in a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet) remaining visible. If the test is stopped prior to complete disintegration, the fraction of the dosage form remaining is. . .

DETD . . . the H.sub.2 receptor antagonists cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, and nizatidine, the H.sup.+, K.sup.+-ATPase inhibitors (also referred to as "proton pump inhibitors") **omeprazole** and lansoprazole, and **antacids** such as calcium carbonate, aluminum hydroxide, and

magnesium hydroxide. Also included within this general group are agents for treating infection. . .

DETD [0142] The dosage forms of the invention may also be formulated as bilayer tablets, **trilayer** tablets, or shell-and-core tablets, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. In any of these embodiments wherein a dosage form is composed of two or more discrete regions each. . . drug may be incorporated into an erosional layer, with no active agent in the swelling layer. As another example, a **trilayer** tablet may be prepared with a two outer layers containing drug, comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, with. . .

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:194175 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030133985 A1 20030717
AB Erodible, gastric-retentive dosage forms are provided that are formulated using the in vitro drug release profile obtained with USP Disintegration test equipment rather the USP Dissolution Apparatus. The invention is premised on the discovery that the USP Disintegration Test and modified versions thereof are far more predictive of the in vivo release profile for a controlled release dosage form than is the standard USP Dissolution Test, particularly controlled release dosage forms of the swellable, erodible type. The dosage forms generally comprise particles of a biocompatible, hydrophilic polymer having the active agent incorporated therein, wherein the particles are optionally but preferably compacted into a tablet or loaded into a capsule. The dosage forms can be used to deliver water-insoluble or sparingly soluble drugs as well as water-soluble drugs, providing that the latter are coated with a protective coating or contained in a protective vesicle.

DETD . . . defined as less than 5% of the dosage form (or 5% of the active agent-containing layer in a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet) remaining visible. If the test is stopped prior to complete disintegration, the fraction of the dosage form remaining is. . .

DETD . . . the H.sub.2 receptor antagonists cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, and nizatidine, the H.sup.+, K.sup.+-ATPase inhibitors (also referred to as "proton pump inhibitors") **omeprazole** and lansoprazole, and **antacids** such as calcium carbonate, aluminum hydroxide, and magnesium hydroxide. Also included within this general group are agents for treating infection. . .

DETD . . . drug is calcium carbonate, and which when incorporated into the dosage forms of the present invention becomes a non-systemic, controlled-release **antacid**. The dosage forms are also useful for delivering drugs continuously to the stomach that are only soluble in that portion. . . present invention are useful for the delivery of calcium carbonate or other calcium salts intended to be used as an **antacid** or as a dietary supplement to prevent osteoporosis. Calcium salts are soluble in the stomach but not in the remainder. . .

DETD . . . bismuth subsalicylate), (b) an antibiotic such as tetracycline, amoxicillin, thiamphenicol, or clarithromycin, and (c) a proton pump inhibitor, such as **omeprazole**. A combination of bismuth subsalicylate, thiamphenicol and **omeprazole** is a particularly preferred combination that may be delivered using the dosage forms of the present invention for the eradication. . .

DETD [0140] The dosage forms of the invention may also be formulated as bilayer tablets, **trilayer** tablets, or shell-and-core tablets, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. In any of these embodiments wherein a dosage form is composed of two or more discrete regions each. . . drug may be incorporated into an erosional layer, with no active agent in the swelling layer. As another example, a **trilayer** tablet may be prepared with a two outer layers containing drug, comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, with. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . active agent is selected from the group consisting of topiramate, nifedipine, acyclovir, alprazolam, phenytoin, carbamazepine, ranitidine, cimetidine, famotidine, clozapine, nizatidine, **omeprazole**, gemfibrozil, lovastatin, nitrofurantoin, losartan, docetaxel and paclitaxel.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . said eradicant is selected from the group consisting of bismuth subsalicylate, bismuth citrate, amoxicillin, tetracycline, minocycline, doxycycline, clarithromycin, thiamphenicol, metronidazole, **omeprazole**, ranitidine, cimetidine, famotidine and combinations thereof.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:152386 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030104052 A1 20030605
AB Controlled release oral dosage forms are provided for the continuous, sustained administration of a pharmacologically active agent to the upper gastrointestinal tract of a patient in whom the fed mode as been induced. The majority of the agent is delivered, on an extended release basis, to the stomach, duodenum and upper regions of the small intestine, with drug delivery in the lower gastrointestinal tract and colon substantially restricted. The dosage form comprises a matrix of a biocompatible, hydrophilic, erodible polymer with an active agent incorporated therein, wherein the polymer is one that both swells in the presence of water and gradually erodes over a time period of hours, with swelling and erosion commencing upon contact with gastric fluid, and drug release rate primarily controlled by erosion rate.
SUMM [0015] In a further embodiment of this invention, the dosage form is a bilayer tablet, a **trilayer** tablet, or a shell-and-core tablet, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. With the bilayer tablet, one layer contains drug and is comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible,. . . sufficient particle size throughout the entire period of drug delivery to promote gastric retention in the fed mode. With the **trilayer** tablet, the outer layers contain drug and are comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, while the middle layer. . .
SUMM . . . than 10%, preferably less than 5%, of the original dosage form (or the active agent-containing layer in a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet) remains visible. If the test is stopped prior to complete disintegration, the fraction of the dosage form that has. . .
DRWD [0020] FIG. 6 is a plot showing the release curves obtained from bilayer and **trilayer** tablets as described in Example 2.
DETD . . . to the time it takes for the orally administered dosage form, or the active agent-containing layer of a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet (again, administered when the stomach is in the fed mode) to be reduced to 0-10%, preferably 0-5%, of its. . .
DETD . . . the H.sub.2 receptor antagonists cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, and nizatidine, the H.sup.+, K.sup.+-ATPase inhibitors (also referred to as "proton pump inhibitors") **omeprazole** and lansoprazole, and **antacids** such as calcium carbonate, aluminum hydroxide, and magnesium hydroxide. Also included within this general group are agents for treating infection. . .
DETD . . . drug is calcium carbonate, and which when incorporated into the dosage forms of the present invention becomes a non-systemic, controlled-release **antacid**. The dosage forms are also useful for delivering drugs continuously to the stomach that are only soluble in that portion. . . present invention are useful for the delivery of calcium carbonate or other calcium salts intended to be used as an **antacid** or as a dietary supplement to prevent osteoporosis. Calcium salts are soluble in the stomach but not in the remainder. . .
DETD . . . bismuth subsalicylate), (b) an antibiotic such as tetracycline, amoxicillin, thiamphenicol, or clarithromycin, and (c) a proton pump inhibitor, such as **omeprazole**. A combination of bismuth subsalicylate, thiamphenicol and **omeprazole** is a particularly preferred combination that may be delivered using the dosage forms of the present invention for the eradication. . .
DETD . . . the volume fraction of drug relative to the entire dosage form, or, if the dosage form is a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet, in terms of the volume fraction of drug relative to the erodible layer in which it is contained. The. . .
DETD [0142] The dosage forms of the invention may also be formulated as bilayer tablets, **trilayer** tablets, or shell-and-core tablets, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. In any of these embodiments

wherein a dosage form is composed of two or more discrete regions each. . . drug may be incorporated into an erosional layer, with no active agent in the swelling layer. As another example, a **trilayer** tablet may be prepared with a two outer layers containing drug, comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, with. . .

DETD [0218] X's, solid line: Dissolution test results for **trilayer** tablet, with outer layers each

DETD [0220] X's, dashed line: Disintegration test results for **trilayer** tablet, with outer layers each

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . said eradicant is selected from the group consisting of bismuth subsalicylate, bismuth citrate, amoxicillin, tetracycline, minocycline, doxycycline, clarithromycin, thiamphenicol, metronidazole, **omeprazole**, ranitidine, cimetidine, famotidine and combinations thereof.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

AN 2003:133545 USPATFULL

TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data

IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES

PI US 20030091630 A1 20030515

AB Erodible, gastric-retentive dosage forms are provided that are formulated using the in vitro drug release profile obtained with USP Disintegration test equipment rather the USP Dissolution Apparatus. The invention is premised on the discovery that the USP Disintegration Test and modified versions thereof are far more predictive of the in vivo release profile for a controlled release dosage form than is the standard USP Dissolution Test, particularly controlled release dosage forms of the swellable, erodible type. The dosage forms generally comprise particles of a biocompatible, hydrophilic polymer having the active agent incorporated therein, wherein the particles are optionally but preferably compacted into a tablet or loaded into a capsule. The dosage forms can be used to deliver water-insoluble or sparingly soluble drugs as well as water-soluble drugs, providing that the latter are coated with a protective coating or contained in a protective vesicle.

DETD . . . defined as less than 5% of the dosage form (or 5% of the active agent-containing layer in a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet) remaining visible. If the test is stopped prior to complete disintegration, the fraction of the dosage form remaining is. . .

DETD . . . the H.sub.2 receptor antagonists cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, and nizatidine, the H.sup.+, K.sup.+-ATPase inhibitors (also referred to as "proton pump inhibitors") **omeprazole** and lansoprazole, and **antacids** such as calcium carbonate, aluminum hydroxide, and magnesium hydroxide. Also included within this general group are agents for treating infection. . .

DETD . . . drug is calcium carbonate, and which when incorporated into the dosage forms of the present invention becomes a non-systemic, controlled-release **antacid**. The dosage forms are also useful for delivering drugs continuously to the stomach that are only soluble in that portion. . . present invention are useful for the delivery of calcium carbonate or other calcium salts intended to be used as an **antacid** or as a dietary supplement to prevent osteoporosis. Calcium salts are soluble in the stomach but not in the remainder. . .

DETD . . . bismuth subsalicylate), (b) an antibiotic such as tetracycline, amoxicillin, thiamphenicol, or clarithromycin, and (c) a proton pump inhibitor, such as **omeprazole**. A combination of bismuth subsalicylate, thiamphenicol and **omeprazole** is a particularly preferred combination that may be delivered using the dosage forms of the present invention for the eradication. . .

DETD [0138] The dosage forms of the invention may also be formulated as bilayer tablets, **trilayer** tablets, or shell-and-core tablets, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. In any of these embodiments wherein a dosage form is composed of two or more discrete regions each. . . drug may be incorporated into an erosional layer, with no active agent in the swelling layer. As another example, a **trilayer** tablet may be prepared with a two outer layers containing drug, comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, with. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . active agent is selected from the group consisting of topiramate,

nifedipine, acyclovir, alprazolam, phenytoin, carbamazepine, ranitidine, cimetidine, famotidine, clozapine, nizatidine, **omeprazole**, gemfibrozil, lovastatin, nitrofurantoin, losartan, docetaxel and paclitaxel.

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . said eradicant is selected from the group consisting of bismuth subsalicylate, bismuth citrate, amoxicillin, tetracycline, minocycline, doxycycline, clarithromycin, thiamphenicol, metronidazole, **omeprazole**, ranitidine, cimetidine, famotidine and combinations thereof.

```
=> s two antacid
L12          5 TWO ANTACID

=> s (double antacid?)
L13          1 (DOUBLE ANTACID?)

=> dhis
DHIS IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:46:35 ON 25 FEB 2009)

     FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 20:47:22 ON 25 FEB 2009
L1         38744 S (TRILAY? TABLET OR GRANULE)
L2             0 S (TWO ANTIACID?)
L3             9 S (TWO ANTACID?)
L4          6258 S (ANTACID?)
L5           597 S L1 AND L4
L6             0 S (OMPERZAOLE)
L7          4104 S (OMEPRAZOLE)
L8           168 S L5 AND L7
L9          3036 S (TRILAY?)
L10           13 S L4 AND L9
L11           10 S L7 AND L10
L12            5 S TWO ANTACID
L13            1 S (DOUBLE ANTACID?)

=> s l7 and l9
L14          33 L7 AND L9

=> s l4 and l14
L15          10 L4 AND L14

=> d l14 1-33

L14  ANSWER 1 OF 33  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2008:354367  USPATFULL
TI     Multi-Layer Tablets and Bioadhesive Dosage Forms
IN     Nangia, Avinash, Sharon, MA, UNITED STATES
       Jacob, Jules, Taunion, MA, UNITED STATES
       Mathiowitz, Edith, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
       Ricketts, Thomas, Halifax, MA, UNITED STATES
       Kreitz, Mark R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES
PI     US 20080311191      A1  20081218
AI     US 2005-661541      A1  20050829 (11)
       WO 2005-US30651         20050829
                               20080128  PCT 371 date
PRAI   US 2004-11009327    20041209
       US 2004-604991P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-604990P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-605198P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-605199P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-605200P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-605201P     20040827 (60)
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       US 2004-607905P     20040908 (60)
       US 2004-638512P     20041222 (60)
       US 2005-650191P     20050204 (60)
       US 2004-630375P     20041123 (60)
       US 2005-676383P     20050429 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2302
INCL   INCLM: 424/457.000
       INCLS: 424/482.000; 424/463.000; 424/472.000
NCL    NCLM:  424/457.000
       NCLS:  424/463.000; 424/472.000; 424/482.000
IC     IPCI   A61K0009-52 [I,A]; A61K0009-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-30 [I,C*];
              A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14  ANSWER 2 OF 33  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2008:340840  USPATFULL
TI     Dosage forms for movement disorder treatment
IN     Nangia, Avinash, Sharon, MA, UNITED STATES
       Jacob, Jules, Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES
       Yeh, James, Foxboro, MA, UNITED STATES
       Moslemy, Peyman, Providence, RI, UNITED STATES
       Verma, Daya D., Needham, MA, UNITED STATES
       Haswani, Dinesh K., Plainville, MA, UNITED STATES
       Shaked, Ze'ev, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
PA     Spherics, Inc., Mansfield, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 20080299204      A1  20081204
AI     US 2006-474134      A1  20060623 (11)
PRAI   US 2005-693602P     20050623 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 10443
INCL   INCLM: 424/489.000
       INCLS: 514/567.000; 514/367.000; 514/317.000
NCL    NCLM:  424/489.000
       NCLS:  514/317.000; 514/367.000; 514/567.000
IC     IPCI   A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0031-195 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*];
              A61K0031-428 [I,A]; A61P0025-16 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*];
              A61K0031-445 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14  ANSWER 3 OF 33  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2008:297601  USPATFULL
TI     Bioadhesive Rate-Controlled Oral Dosage Formulations
IN     Nangia, Avinash, Sharon, MA, UNITED STATES
       Jacob, Jules, Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES
       Moslemy, Peyman, Mansfield, MA, UNITED STATES
PA     Spherics, Inc., Mansfield, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 20080260824      A1  20081023
AI     US 2005-661540      A1  20050829 (11)
       WO 2005-US30681         20050829
                               20080311  PCT 371 date
RLI    Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-9327, filed on 9 Dec 2004, PENDING
PRAI   US 2004-605200P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-604990P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-605201P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-605198P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-605199P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-604991P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-607905P     20040908 (60)
       US 2003-528042P     20031209 (60)
       US 2004-605201P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-605199P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-607905P     20040908 (60)
       US 2004-604990P     20040827 (60)
       US 2004-635812P     20041213 (60)
       US 2005-650191P     20050204 (60)
       US 2005-650375P     20050204 (60)
       US 2005-676383P     20050429 (60)
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DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3530
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
INCLS: 424/400.000; 514/263.300; 514/561.000; 514/342.000; 514/592.000; 514/557.000; 424/497.000; 424/482.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
NCLS: 424/400.000; 424/482.000; 424/497.000; 514/263.300; 514/342.000; 514/557.000; 514/561.000; 514/592.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-52 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4436 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-17 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-30 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:246651 USPATFULL
TI Business method to treat and/or prevent a gastric acid disorder with a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) and a cholinergic agonist to induce rapid onset of PPI action with or without food
IN Wolfe, M. Michael, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Brown, Larry R., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Manso, Peter J., Parkland, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080214619 A1 20080904
AI US 2007-830787 A1 20070730 (11)
PRAI US 2006-834068P 20060729 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4514
INCL INCLM: 514/338.000
INCLS: 514/478.000; 514/397.000; 514/506.000
NCL NCLM: 514/338.000
NCLS: 514/397.000; 514/478.000; 514/506.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-435 [I,A]; A61K0031-27 [I,A]; A61K0031-21 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4178 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:190009 USPATFULL
TI Solid oral formulations for combination therapy
IN Shalaby, Shalaby W., Anderson, SC, UNITED STATES
Gray, Kenneth David, Clemson, SC, UNITED STATES
Corbett, Joel T., Seneca, SC, UNITED STATES
PI US 20080166407 A1 20080710
AI US 2008-72083 A1 20080221 (12)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2006-494662, filed on 27 Jul 2006, PENDING
PRAI US 2005-704018P 20050729 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 690
INCL INCLM: 424/465.000
INCLS: 424/480.000; 514/471.000; 514/569.000; 514/570.000; 514/338.000; 514/629.000; 424/472.000; 514/165.000
NCL NCLM: 424/465.000
NCLS: 424/472.000; 424/480.000; 514/165.000; 514/338.000; 514/471.000; 514/569.000; 514/570.000; 514/629.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-36 [I,A]; A61K0009-30 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-192 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,A]; A61K0031-19 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:151197 USPATFULL
TI Dosage forms for movement disorder treatment
IN Nangia, Avinash, Sharon, MA, UNITED STATES
Jacob, Jules, Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES

Yeh, James, Foxboro, MA, UNITED STATES
Moslemy, Peyman, Mansfield, MA, UNITED STATES
Verma, Daya D., Edison, NJ, UNITED STATES
Haswani, Dinesh K., Mason, OH, UNITED STATES
Shaked, Ze'ev, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
PA Spherics, Inc., Mansfield, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080131492 A1 20080605
AI US 2007-821563 A1 20070622 (11)
PRAI US 2006-816358P 20060623 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 10260
INCL INCLM: 424/449.000
INCLS: 514/567.000; 424/400.000; 424/489.000; 424/490.000; 424/468.000; 424/484.000; 424/469.000
NCL NCLM: 424/449.000
NCLS: 424/400.000; 424/468.000; 424/469.000; 424/484.000; 424/489.000; 424/490.000; 514/567.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-70 [I,A]; A61K0031-195 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-26 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-70 [I,C]; A61K0009-70 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-26 [I,C]; A61K0009-26 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C]; A61K0031-195 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:130068 USPATFULL
TI Minicapsule Formulations
IN Moodley, Joey, Athlone, IRELAND
Coulter, Ivan, Dublin, IRELAND
PI US 20080113031 A1 20080515
AI US 2005-663834 A1 20050927 (11)
WO 2005-IE104 20050927
20070327 PCT 371 date
PRAI US 2004-612784P 20040927 (60)
US 2004-612785P 20040927 (60)
US 2004-612786P 20040927 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3282
INCL INCLM: 424/490.000
NCL NCLM: 424/490.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-50 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-50 [I,C]; A61K0009-50 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:277824 USPATFULL
TI NOVEL DRUG COMPOSITIONS AND DOSAGE FORMS OF TOPIRAMATE
IN Edgren, David, Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Jao, Frank, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Kimbel, Rhea, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Shivanand, Padmaja, Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Ayer, Atul Devdatt, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Bhatti, Gurdish, Freemont, CA, UNITED STATES
Lam, Andrew, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Shu, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Skluzacek, Robert, Newark, CA, UNITED STATES
To, Winnie, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Wong, Patrick S.L., Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Shaoling, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Yam, Noymi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Serofff, Sylvia Lillian, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070243254 A1 20071018
AI US 2007-737829 A1 20070628 (11)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-24378, filed on 28 Dec 2004, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-24330, filed on 28 Dec 2004, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-628970, filed

on 28 Jul 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-606575, filed on 26 Jun 2003, PENDING
PRAI US 2003-533451P 20031229 (60)
US 2003-533112P 20031229 (60)
US 2002-399993P 20020729 (60)
US 2003-468519P 20030507 (60)
US 2002-392128P 20020626 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4469
INCL INCLM: 424/471.000
NCL NCLM: 424/471.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61P0025-06 [I,A]; A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-24 [I,C]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C]; A61P0025-06 [I,A]; A61P0025-08 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:264315 USPATFULL
TI Formulations including hygroscopic compounds
IN Dely, Aaron, Lighthouse Point, FL, UNITED STATES
Lodin, Unchalee, North Miami Beach, FL, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Lincoln, RI, UNITED STATES
PA Andrx Labs, LLC, Davie, FL, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20070231390 A1 20071004
AI US 2006-391739 A1 20060329 (11)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 958
INCL INCLM: 424/473.000
INCLS: 514/052.000; 514/277.000; 514/423.000; 514/557.000; 424/725.000; 514/165.000; 514/035.000; 514/276.000
NCL NCLM: 424/473.000
NCLS: 424/725.000; 514/035.000; 514/052.000; 514/165.000; 514/276.000; 514/277.000; 514/423.000; 514/557.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-24 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-24 [I,C]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:231932 USPATFULL
TI Useful indole compounds
IN Bartolini, Wilmin, Amesbury, MA, UNITED STATES
Cali, Brian M., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Chen, Barbara, Northbrook, IL, UNITED STATES
Chien, Yueh-Tyng, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Currie, Mark G., Sterling, MA, UNITED STATES
Milne, G. Todd, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Pearson, James Philip, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Talley, John Jeffrey, Somerville, MA, UNITED STATES
Yang, Jing Jing, Boxborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Zimmerman, Craig, Topsfield, MA, UNITED STATES
Monreal, Alex W., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070203209 A1 20070830
AI US 2006-507099 A1 20060818 (11)
PRAI US 2005-709958P 20050818 (60)
US 2005-751443P 20051216 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 9139
INCL INCLM: 514/367.000
INCLS: 514/419.000; 548/498.000; 548/159.000
NCL NCLM: 514/367.000
NCLS: 514/419.000; 548/159.000; 548/498.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-428 [I,A]; A61K0031-405 [I,A]; A61K0031-403 [I,C*]; C07D0417-02 [I,A]; C07D0417-00 [I,C*]; C07D0209-20 [I,A]; C07D0209-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-428 [I,C]; A61K0031-428 [I,A]; A61K0031-403 [I,C]; A61K0031-405 [I,A]; C07D0209-00 [I,C]; C07D0209-20 [I,A];

C07D0417-00 [I,C]; C07D0417-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:169558 USPATFULL
TI Dosage forms for movement disorder treatment
IN Nangia, Avinash, Sharon, MA, UNITED STATES
Jacob, Jules, Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES
Moslemy, Peyman, Mansfield, MA, UNITED STATES
Verma, Daya D., Needham, MA, UNITED STATES
Haswani, Dinesh K., Plainville, MA, UNITED STATES
PA Spherics, Inc., Mansfield, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20070148238 A1 20070628
AI US 2006-474116 A1 20060623 (11)
PRAI US 2005-693602P 20050623 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 10177
INCL INCLM: 424/470.000
NCL NCLM: 424/470.000
IC IPCI A61K0009-26 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0009-26 [I,C]; A61K0009-26 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:4427 USPATFULL
TI Dosage forms for movement disorder treatment
IN Nangia, Avinash, Sharon, MA, UNITED STATES
Jacob, Jules, Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES
Yeh, James, Foxboro, MA, UNITED STATES
Moslemy, Peyman, Providence, RI, UNITED STATES
Verma, Daya D., Needham, MA, UNITED STATES
Haswani, Dinesh K., Plainville, MA, UNITED STATES
Shaked, Ze'ev, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
PA Spherics, Inc., Mansfield, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20070003621 A1 20070104
AI US 2006-474524 A1 20060623 (11)
PRAI US 2005-693602P 20050623 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 10125
INCL INCLM: 424/469.000
INCLS: 514/567.000; 514/649.000
NCL NCLM: 424/469.000
NCLS: 514/567.000; 514/649.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-198 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0009-26 [I,A];
A61K0031-137 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-185 [I,C]; A61K0031-198 [I,A]; A61K0009-26 [I,C];
A61K0009-26 [I,A]; A61K0031-137 [I,C]; A61K0031-137 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:53564 USPATFULL
TI Controlled regional oral delivery
IN Jacob, Jules S., Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES
Mathiowitz, Edith, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Wrentham, MA, UNITED STATES
Shaked, Ze'ev, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Moslemy, Peyman, Providence, RI, UNITED STATES
PA Spherics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060045865 A1 20060302
AI US 2005-214206 A1 20050828 (11)
PRAI US 2004-604990P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605198P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605199P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605200P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605201P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-607905P 20040908 (60)
US 2005-650191P 20050204 (60)

US 2005-650375P 20050204 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2229
INCL INCLM: 424/078.270
NCL NCLM: 424/078.270
IC IPCI A61K0031-74 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-74 [I,A]; A61K0031-74 [I,C]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:330237 USPATFULL
TI Dosage forms for low solubility and or low dissolution rate free acid pharmaceutical agents
IN Wong, Patrick S.L., Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
Yam, Noymi V., Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Sherry Xiuling, Cupertino, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050287213 A1 20051229
AI US 2005-148679 A1 20050608 (11)
PRAI US 2004-583701P 20040628 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2494
INCL INCLM: 424/473.000
NCL NCLM: 424/473.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-64
ICS A61K009-24
IPCI A61K0009-64 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-52 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*]; A61K0009-64 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:286547 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical compositions for the coordinated delivery of NSAIDs
IN Plachetka, John R., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
PA POZEN Inc., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES, 27517 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050249811 A1 20051110
AI US 2005-129320 A1 20050516 (11)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-158216, filed on 31 May 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6926907
PRAI US 2001-294588P 20010601 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1353
INCL INCLM: 424/472.000
INCLS: 514/255.040; 514/569.000; 514/570.000
NCL NCLM: 424/472.000
NCLS: 514/255.040; 514/569.000; 514/570.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-24
ICS A61K031-495; A61K031-192
IPCI A61K0009-24 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-495 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-192 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-185 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [I,C*]; A61K0009-50 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:202279 USPATFULL
TI Novel drug compositions and dosage forms of topiramate
IN Edgren, David, Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Jao, Frank, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Kimbel, Rhea, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Shaoling, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Yam, Noymi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Seroff, Sylvia Lillian, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Shivanand, Padmaja, Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES

PI US 20050175697 A1 20050811
AI US 2004-24378 A1 20041228 (11)
PRAI US 2003-533451P 20031229 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4136
INCL INCLM: 424/470.000
INCLS: 424/473.000; 514/023.000
NCL NCLM: 424/470.000
NCLS: 424/473.000; 514/023.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-26
ICS A61K009-24
IPCI A61K0009-26 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-26 [I,C*];
A61K0009-26 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:202278 USPATFULL
TI Drug granule coatings that impart smear resistance during mechanical compression
IN Edgren, David, Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Khan, Alya, San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES
Qureshi, Abdul Majid, Menlo Park, CA, UNITED STATES
Ergun, James, Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
Ramachandran, Satishkumar, Belmont, CA, UNITED STATES
Yam, Noymi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050175696 A1 20050811
AI US 2004-24329 A1 20041228 (11)
PRAI US 2003-533122P 20031230 (60)
US 2003-533470P 20031229 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4755
INCL INCLM: 424/470.000
INCLS: 514/023.000
NCL NCLM: 424/470.000
NCLS: 514/023.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-48
ICS A61K009-26; A61K031-7008
IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-26 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-7008 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-26 [I,C*]; A61K0009-26 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*];
A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0031-7008 [I,C*]; A61K0031-7008 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:202272 USPATFULL
TI Novel drug compositions and dosage forms
IN Edgren, David, Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Jao, Frank, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Kimbel, Rhea, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Shaoling, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Yam, Noymi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Seroff, Sylvia Lillian, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Shivanand, Padmaja, Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050175690 A1 20050811
AI US 2004-24330 A1 20041228 (11)
PRAI US 2003-533112P 20031229 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3953
INCL INCLM: 424/464.000
NCL NCLM: 424/464.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-20
IPCI A61K0009-20 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:195851 USPATFULL
TI Methods and dosage forms for increasing solubility of drug compositions for controlled delivery
IN Jao, Frank, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Edgren, David E., Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Skluzacek, Robert R., Newark, CA, UNITED STATES
Yam, Noymi V., Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050169992 A1 20050804
AI US 2004-23257 A1 20041222 (11)
PRAI US 2003-532450P 20031223 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2545
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-24
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:81146 USPATFULL
TI Novel drug compositions and dosage forms of topiramate
IN Modi, Nishit Bachulal, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Gupta, Suneel Kumar, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050069587 A1 20050331
AI US 2004-930917 A1 20040831 (10)
PRAI US 2003-499783P 20030902 (60)
US 2004-538936P 20040123 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4577
INCL INCLM: 424/473.000
INCLS: 514/023.000
NCL NCLM: 424/473.000
NCLS: 514/023.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-48
ICS A61K009-24
IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-7042 [I,C*]; A61K0031-7048 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:239300 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040185105 A1 20040923
AI US 2004-769574 A1 20040129 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-24932, filed on 18 Dec 2001, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-45816, filed on 25 Oct 2001, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2022
INCL INCLM: 424/486.000
NCL NCLM: 424/486.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-14 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A];

A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*];
A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A];
A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-51 [I,C*];
A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A];
A61K0031-165 [I,C*]; A61K0031-165 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*];
A61K0031-195 [I,A]; A61K0031-28 [I,C*]; A61K0031-28 [I,A];
A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4164 [I,A]; A61K0031-4196 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4196 [I,A];
A61K0031-426 [I,C*]; A61K0031-426 [I,A]; A61K0031-429 [I,C*];
A61K0031-43 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A];
A61K0031-5375 [I,C*]; A61K0031-5377 [I,A]; A61K0031-58 [I,C*];
A61K0031-58 [I,A]; A61K0031-65 [I,C*]; A61K0031-65 [I,A];
A61K0031-7042 [I,C*]; A61K0031-7048 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A];
A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*];
A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-04 [I,A];
A61P0031-06 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:233017 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retention controlled drug delivery system
IN Dudhara, Kamlesh Mohanlal, Baroda, INDIA
Dharmadhikari, Nitin Bhalachandra, Mumbai, INDIA
Dhayse, Vaishali Vijay, Mumbai, INDIA
PI US 20040180088 A1 20040916
AI US 2003-482770 A1 20031231 (10)
WO 2002-IN144 20020704
PRAI IN 2001-MU612 20010704
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1068
INCL INCLM: 424/471.000
NCL NCLM: 424/471.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-24
IPCI A61K0009-24 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-30 [I,C*]; A61K0009-30 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];
A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A];
A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-46 [I,C*];
A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-195 [I,A];
A61K0031-197 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-04 [I,A];
A61K0047-12 [I,C*]; A61K0047-12 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A];
A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61P0009-00 [I,C*];
A61P0009-10 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 23 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:215056 USPATFULL
TI Novel pharmaceutical formulation containing a proton pump inhibitor and an antacid
IN Niecestro, Robert, Pocono Pines, PA, UNITED STATES
Kositprapa, Unchalee, Davie, FL, UNITED STATES
Oh, Yoon, Pembroke Pines, FL, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Weston, FL, UNITED STATES
Cardinal, John R., Tamarac, FL, UNITED STATES
Hahn, Elliot F., North Miami Beach, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040166162 A1 20040826
AI US 2004-761805 A1 20040121 (10)
PRAI US 2003-442337P 20030124 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1055
INCL INCLM: 424/472.000
INCLS: 514/339.000
NCL NCLM: 424/472.000
NCLS: 514/339.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439

ICS A61K009-24
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 24 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:203010 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040156899 A1 20040812
AI US 2004-773986 A1 20040205 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1847
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*]; A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A]; A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A]; A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A]; A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A]; A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:151041 USPATFULL
TI Formulations and dosage forms for controlled delivery of topiramate
IN Jao, Frank, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Edgren, David, Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Wong, Patrick S.L., Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
Skluzacek, Robert, Newark, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Shu, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Lam, Andrew, South San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Ayer, Atul, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Shaoling, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
To, Winnie, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040115262 A1 20040617
AI US 2003-628970 A1 20030728 (10)
PRAI US 2002-399993P 20020729 (60)
US 2003-468519P 20030507 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2429
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];

A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 26 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:120123 USPATFULL
TI Methods and dosage forms for increasing solubility of drug compositions for controlled delivery
IN Edgren, David, Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Wong, Patrick S.L., Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
Jao, Frank, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Skluzacek, Robert, Newark, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Shu, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Lam, Andrew, South San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Bhatti, Gurdish, Fremont, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Shaoling, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Ayer, Atul, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
To, Winnie, Santa Clara, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040091529 A1 20040513
AI US 2003-606575 A1 20030626 (10)
PRAI US 2002-392128P 20020626 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2171
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4166 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 27 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:219332 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral diuretic
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Urquhart, John, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030152622 A1 20030814
AI US 2002-293217 A1 20021112 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-281284, filed on 25 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2108
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A]; A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 28 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:194175 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030133985 A1 20030717

AI US 2002-281284 A1 20021025 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2205
INCL INCLM: 424/486.000
INCLS: 424/488.000; 514/217.000; 514/449.000; 514/255.040; 514/471.000; 514/252.170; 514/464.000; 514/355.000; 514/389.000
NCL NCLM: 424/486.000
NCLS: 424/488.000; 514/217.000; 514/252.170; 514/255.040; 514/355.000; 514/389.000; 514/449.000; 514/464.000; 514/471.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-55
ICS A61K031-495; A61K031-337; A61K031-343; A61K031-455; A61K031-4162
IPCI A61K0031-55 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-495 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-337 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-343 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-455 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4162 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*]; A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A]; A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*]; A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A]; A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*]; A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A]; A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A]; A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*]; A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A]; A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:152386 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030104052 A1 20030605
AI US 2001-24932 A1 20011218 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-45816, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2156
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-65 [I,C*]; A61K0031-65 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 30 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:133545 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030091630 A1 20030515

AI US 2001-14750 A1 20011025 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1906
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];
A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A];
A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];
A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A];
A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*];
A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A];
A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*];
A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A];
A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*];
A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A];
A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];
A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A];
A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*];
A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A];
A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*];
A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A];
A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*];
A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A];
A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 31 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:100144 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical compositions for the coordinated delivery of NSAIDs
IN Plachetka, John R., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
PA POZEN Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20030069255 A1 20030410
US 6926907 B2 20050809
AI US 2002-158216 A1 20020531 (10)
PRAI US 2001-294588P 20010601 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1200
INCL INCLM: 514/255.040
INCLS: 514/338.000; 514/406.000
NCL NCLM: 424/472.000; 514/255.040
NCLS: 424/457.000; 424/463.000; 424/468.000; 424/474.000; 424/480.000;
424/482.000; 514/338.000; 514/406.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-495
ICS A61K031-4439; A61K031-415
IPCI A61K0031-495 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427
[ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-415 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-32 [ICS,7];
A61K0009-30 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0009-52 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [I,C*];
A61K0009-50 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 32 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:50883 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical composition for both intraoral and oral administration
IN Hirsh, Jane C., Wellesley, MA, UNITED STATES
Midha, Kamal K., Hamilton, BERMUDA
Hirsh, Mark, Wellesley, MA, UNITED STATES
Lo, Whe-Yong, Canton, MA, UNITED STATES
PA PEIRCE MANAGEMENT, LLC (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20030035839 A1 20030220
AI US 2001-858016 A1 20010515 (9)
DT Utility

```
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1444
INCL   INCLM: 424/471.000
NCL    NCLM:  424/471.000
IC     [7]
       ICM    A61K009-24
       IPCI   A61K0009-24 [ICM,7]
       IPCR   A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];
              A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A];
              A61K0009-46 [I,C*]; A61K0009-46 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*];
              A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A];
              A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*];
              A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
              A61K0047-46 [I,C*]; A61K0047-46 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14  ANSWER 33 OF 33  USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN     2003:100144  USPAT2
TI     Pharmaceutical compositions for the coordinated delivery of NSAIDs
IN     Plachetka, John R., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
PA     Pozen Inc., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 6926907          B2  20050809
AI     US 2002-158216          20020531 (10)
PRAI   US 2001-294588P     20010601 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     GRANTED
LN.CNT 1289
INCL   INCLM: 424/472.000
       INCLS: 424/457.000; 424/463.000; 424/468.000; 424/474.000; 424/480.000;
              424/482.000
NCL    NCLM:  424/472.000; 514/255.040
       NCLS:  424/457.000; 424/463.000; 424/468.000; 424/474.000; 424/480.000;
              424/482.000; 514/338.000; 514/406.000
IC     [7]
       ICM    A61K009-22
       ICS    A61K009-24; A61K009-32; A61K009-52
       IPCI   A61K0031-495 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4439 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4427
              [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-415 [ICS,7]
       IPCI-2 A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-32 [ICS,7];
              A61K0009-30 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0009-52 [ICS,7]
       IPCR   A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [I,C*];
              A61K0009-50 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]
EXF    424/457; 424/463; 424/468; 424/472; 424/474; 424/480; 424/482; 424/464;
       424/451
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> d an ti in pa pi ab kwic 29
     10 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE.  SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET SIZE
The answer numbers requested are not in the answer set.
ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):end

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:46:35 ON 25 FEB 2009)

     FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 20:47:22 ON 25 FEB 2009
L1         38744 S (TRILAY? TABLET OR GRANULE)
L2             0 S (TWO ANTIACID?)
L3             9 S (TWO ANTACID?)
L4          6258 S (ANTACID?)
L5           597 S L1 AND L4
L6             0 S (OMPERZAOLE)
L7          4104 S (OMEPRAZOLE)
L8           168 S L5 AND L7
L9          3036 S (TRILAY?)
L10           13 S L4 AND L9
L11           10 S L7 AND L10
L12            5 S TWO ANTACID
L13            1 S (DOUBLE ANTACID?)
L14           33 S L7 AND L9
```

L15 10 S L4 AND L14

=> d l14 an ti in pa pi ab kwic 29

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:152386 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030104052 A1 20030605
AB Controlled release oral dosage forms are provided for the continuous, sustained administration of a pharmacologically active agent to the upper gastrointestinal tract of a patient in whom the fed mode as been induced. The majority of the agent is delivered, on an extended release basis, to the stomach, duodenum and upper regions of the small intestine, with drug delivery in the lower gastrointestinal tract and colon substantially restricted. The dosage form comprises a matrix of a biocompatible, hydrophilic, erodible polymer with an active agent incorporated therein, wherein the polymer is one that both swells in the presence of water and gradually erodes over a time period of hours, with swelling and erosion commencing upon contact with gastric fluid, and drug release rate primarily controlled by erosion rate.
SUMM [0015] In a further embodiment of this invention, the dosage form is a bilayer tablet, a **trilayer** tablet, or a shell-and-core tablet, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. With the bilayer tablet, one layer contains drug and is comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible,. . . sufficient particle size throughout the entire period of drug delivery to promote gastric retention in the fed mode. With the **trilayer** tablet, the outer layers contain drug and are comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, while the middle layer. . .
SUMM . . . than 10%, preferably less than 5%, of the original dosage form (or the active agent-containing layer in a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet) remains visible. If the test is stopped prior to complete disintegration, the fraction of the dosage form that has. . .
DRWD [0020] FIG. 6 is a plot showing the release curves obtained from bilayer and **trilayer** tablets as described in Example 2.
DETD . . . to the time it takes for the orally administered dosage form, or the active agent-containing layer of a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet (again, administered when the stomach is in the fed mode) to be reduced to 0-10%, preferably 0-5%, of its. . .
DETD . . . the H.sub.2 receptor antagonists cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, and nizatidine, the H.sup.+, K.sup.+-ATPase inhibitors (also referred to as "proton pump inhibitors") **omeprazole** and lansoprazole, and antacids such as calcium carbonate, aluminum hydroxide, and magnesium hydroxide. Also included within this general group are. . .
DETD . . . bismuth subsalicylate), (b) an antibiotic such as tetracycline, amoxicillin, thiamphenicol, or clarithromycin, and (c) a proton pump inhibitor, such as **omeprazole**. A combination of bismuth subsalicylate, thiamphenicol and **omeprazole** is a particularly preferred combination that may be delivered using the dosage forms of the present invention for the eradication. . .
DETD . . . the volume fraction of drug relative to the entire dosage form, or, if the dosage form is a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet, in terms of the volume fraction of drug relative to the erodible layer in which it is contained. The. . .
DETD [0142] The dosage forms of the invention may also be formulated as bilayer tablets, **trilayer** tablets, or shell-and-core tablets, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. In any of these embodiments wherein a dosage form is composed of two or more discrete regions each. . . drug may be incorporated into an erosional layer, with no active agent in the swelling layer. As another example, a **trilayer** tablet may be prepared with a two outer layers containing drug, comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, with. . .
DETD [0218] X's, solid line: Dissolution test results for **trilayer** tablet, with outer layers each
DETD [0220] X's, dashed line: Disintegration test results for **trilayer** tablet, with outer layers each
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . said eradicant is selected from the group consisting of bismuth subsalicylate, bismuth citrate, amoxicillin, tetracycline, minocycline,

doxycycline, clarithromycin, thiamphenicol, metronidazole, **omeprazole**, ranitidine, cimetidine, famotidine and combinations thereof.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:46:35 ON 25 FEB 2009)

     FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 20:47:22 ON 25 FEB 2009
L1         38744 S (TRILAY? TABLET OR GRANULE)
L2             0 S (TWO ANTIACID?)
L3             9 S (TWO ANTACID?)
L4          6258 S (ANTACID?)
L5           597 S L1 AND L4
L6             0 S (OMPERZAOLE)
L7          4104 S (OMEPRAZOLE)
L8           168 S L5 AND L7
L9          3036 S (TRILAY?)
L10           13 S L4 AND L9
L11           10 S L7 AND L10
L12            5 S TWO ANTACID
L13            1 S (DOUBLE ANTACID?)
L14           33 S L7 AND L9
L15           10 S L4 AND L14

=> sd l15 1-10
SD IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d 1-10

L15  ANSWER 1 OF 10  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2008:246651  USPATFULL
TI     Business method to treat and/or prevent a gastric acid disorder with a
       proton pump inhibitor (PPI) and a cholinergic agonist to induce rapid
       onset of PPI action with or without food
IN     Wolfe, M. Michael, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
       Brown, Larry R., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
       Manso, Peter J., Parkland, FL, UNITED STATES
PI     US 20080214619      A1  20080904
AI     US 2007-830787      A1  20070730 (11)
PRAI   US 2006-834068P     20060729 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4514
INCL   INCLM: 514/338.000
       INCLS: 514/478.000; 514/397.000; 514/506.000
NCL    NCLM:  514/338.000
       NCLS:  514/397.000; 514/478.000; 514/506.000
IC     IPCI   A61K0031-435 [I,A]; A61K0031-27 [I,A]; A61K0031-21 [I,C*];
              A61K0031-4178 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15  ANSWER 2 OF 10  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2007:231932  USPATFULL
TI     Useful indole compounds
IN     Bartolini, Wilmin, Amesbury, MA, UNITED STATES
       Cali, Brian M., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
       Chen, Barbara, Northbrook, IL, UNITED STATES
       Chien, Yueh-Tyng, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
       Currie, Mark G., Sterling, MA, UNITED STATES
       Milne, G. Todd, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
       Pearson, James Philip, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
       Talley, John Jeffrey, Somerville, MA, UNITED STATES
       Yang, Jing Jing, Boxborough, MA, UNITED STATES
       Zimmerman, Craig, Topsfield, MA, UNITED STATES
       Monreal, Alex W., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
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PI US 20070203209 A1 20070830
AI US 2006-507099 A1 20060818 (11)
PRAI US 2005-709958P 20050818 (60)
US 2005-751443P 20051216 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 9139
INCL INCLM: 514/367.000
INCLS: 514/419.000; 548/498.000; 548/159.000
NCL NCLM: 514/367.000
NCLS: 514/419.000; 548/159.000; 548/498.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-428 [I,A]; A61K0031-405 [I,A]; A61K0031-403 [I,C*];
C07D0417-02 [I,A]; C07D0417-00 [I,C*]; C07D0209-20 [I,A];
C07D0209-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-428 [I,C]; A61K0031-428 [I,A]; A61K0031-403 [I,C];
A61K0031-405 [I,A]; C07D0209-00 [I,C]; C07D0209-20 [I,A];
C07D0417-00 [I,C]; C07D0417-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:53564 USPATFULL
TI Controlled regional oral delivery
IN Jacob, Jules S., Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES
Mathiowitz, Edith, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Wrentham, MA, UNITED STATES
Shaked, Ze'ev, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Moslemy, Peyman, Providence, RI, UNITED STATES
PA Spherics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060045865 A1 20060302
AI US 2005-214206 A1 20050828 (11)
PRAI US 2004-604990P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605198P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605199P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605200P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-605201P 20040827 (60)
US 2004-607905P 20040908 (60)
US 2005-650191P 20050204 (60)
US 2005-650375P 20050204 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2229
INCL INCLM: 424/078.270
NCL NCLM: 424/078.270
IC IPCI A61K0031-74 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0031-74 [I,A]; A61K0031-74 [I,C]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:239300 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the
lower gastrointestinal tract
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040185105 A1 20040923
AI US 2004-769574 A1 20040129 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-24932, filed on 18 Dec 2001, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-45816, filed on 25 Oct 2001,
ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2022
INCL INCLM: 424/486.000
NCL NCLM: 424/486.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-14 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];
A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A];
A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [I,C*];
A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A];

A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-51 [I,C*];
A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A];
A61K0031-165 [I,C*]; A61K0031-165 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*];
A61K0031-195 [I,A]; A61K0031-28 [I,C*]; A61K0031-28 [I,A];
A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-4164 [I,C*];
A61K0031-4164 [I,A]; A61K0031-4196 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4196 [I,A];
A61K0031-426 [I,C*]; A61K0031-426 [I,A]; A61K0031-429 [I,C*];
A61K0031-43 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A];
A61K0031-5375 [I,C*]; A61K0031-5377 [I,A]; A61K0031-58 [I,C*];
A61K0031-58 [I,A]; A61K0031-65 [I,C*]; A61K0031-65 [I,A];
A61K0031-7042 [I,C*]; A61K0031-7048 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A];
A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*];
A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0031-00 [I,C*]; A61P0031-04 [I,A];
A61P0031-06 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:215056 USPATFULL
TI Novel pharmaceutical formulation containing a proton pump inhibitor and an **antacid**
IN Niecestro, Robert, Pocono Pines, PA, UNITED STATES
Kositprapa, Unchalee, Davie, FL, UNITED STATES
Oh, Yoon, Pembroke Pines, FL, UNITED STATES
Nangia, Avinash, Weston, FL, UNITED STATES
Cardinal, John R., Tamarac, FL, UNITED STATES
Hahn, Elliot F., North Miami Beach, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040166162 A1 20040826
AI US 2004-761805 A1 20040121 (10)
PRAI US 2003-442337P 20030124 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1055
INCL INCLM: 424/472.000
INCLS: 514/339.000
NCL NCLM: 424/472.000
NCLS: 514/339.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-4439
ICS A61K009-24
IPCI A61K0031-4439 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-4427 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-24 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-24 [I,C*]; A61K0009-24 [I,A]; A61K0031-4427 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4439 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:203010 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040156899 A1 20040812
AI US 2004-773986 A1 20040205 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1847
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];
A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A];
A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];
A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A];
A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*];
A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A];
A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*];

A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A];
A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*];
A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A];
A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];
A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A];
A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*];
A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A];
A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*];
A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A];
A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*];
A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A];
A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:219332 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral diuretic
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Urquhart, John, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030152622 A1 20030814
AI US 2002-293217 A1 20021112 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-281284, filed on 25 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2108
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*];
A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A];
A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*];
A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A];
A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];
A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:194175 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030133985 A1 20030717
AI US 2002-281284 A1 20021025 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-14750, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2205
INCL INCLM: 424/486.000
INCLS: 424/488.000; 514/217.000; 514/449.000; 514/255.040; 514/471.000; 514/252.170; 514/464.000; 514/355.000; 514/389.000
NCL NCLM: 424/486.000
NCLS: 424/488.000; 514/217.000; 514/252.170; 514/255.040; 514/355.000; 514/389.000; 514/449.000; 514/464.000; 514/471.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-55
ICS A61K031-495; A61K031-337; A61K031-343; A61K031-455; A61K031-4162
IPCI A61K0031-55 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-495 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-337 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-343 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-455 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-4162 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];
A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A];
A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];
A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A];

A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*];
A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A];
A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*];
A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A];
A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*];
A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A];
A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];
A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A];
A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*];
A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A];
A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*];
A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A];
A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*];
A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A];
A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:152386 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030104052 A1 20030605
AI US 2001-24932 A1 20011218 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-45816, filed on 25 Oct 2001, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2156
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-20 [N,C*];
A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A];
A61K0031-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-65 [I,C*];
A61K0031-65 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:133545 USPATFULL
TI Formulation of an erodible, gastric retentive oral dosage form using in vitro disintegration test data
IN Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20030091630 A1 20030515
AI US 2001-14750 A1 20011025 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1906
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-14
IPCI A61K0009-22 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,C*];
A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-127 [I,C*]; A61K0009-127 [I,A];
A61K0009-20 [N,C*]; A61K0009-20 [N,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*];
A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0009-50 [N,C*]; A61K0009-50 [N,A];
A61K0009-51 [I,C*]; A61K0009-51 [I,A]; A61K0031-155 [I,C*];
A61K0031-155 [I,A]; A61K0031-337 [I,C*]; A61K0031-337 [I,A];
A61K0031-341 [I,C*]; A61K0031-341 [I,A]; A61K0031-35 [I,C*];
A61K0031-35 [I,A]; A61K0031-351 [I,C*]; A61K0031-351 [I,A];
A61K0031-357 [I,C*]; A61K0031-36 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*];
A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-60 [I,C*]; A61K0031-616 [I,A];
A61K0031-63 [I,C*]; A61K0031-635 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C*];

A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0047-34 [I,C*]; A61K0047-34 [I,A];
A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*];
A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0049-04 [I,C*]; A61K0049-04 [I,A];
A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*];
A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-10 [I,A];
A61P0013-00 [I,C*]; A61P0013-02 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*];
A61P0025-08 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*]; A61P0033-04 [I,A];
A61P0035-00 [I,C*]; A61P0035-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L15 ANSWER 9 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2003:152386 USPATFULL
TI Gastric retentive oral dosage form with restricted drug release in the lower gastrointestinal tract
PI US 20030104052 A1 20030605
IN Berner, Bret, El Granada, CA, UNITED STATES
Louie-Helm, Jenny, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
SUMM [0015] In a further embodiment of this invention, the dosage form is a bilayer tablet, a **trilayer** tablet, or a shell-and-core tablet, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. With the bilayer tablet, one layer contains drug and is comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible,. . . sufficient particle size throughout the entire period of drug delivery to promote gastric retention in the fed mode. With the **trilayer** tablet, the outer layers contain drug and are comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, while the middle layer. . .
SUMM . . . than 10%, preferably less than 5%, of the original dosage form (or the active agent-containing layer in a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet) remains visible. If the test is stopped prior to complete disintegration, the fraction of the dosage form that has. . .
DRWD [0020] FIG. 6 is a plot showing the release curves obtained from bilayer and **trilayer** tablets as described in Example 2.
DETD . . . to the time it takes for the orally administered dosage form, or the active agent-containing layer of a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet (again, administered when the stomach is in the fed mode) to be reduced to 0-10%, preferably 0-5%, of its. . .
DETD . . . the H.sub.2 receptor antagonists cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, and nizatidine, the H.sup.+, K.sup.+-ATPase inhibitors (also referred to as "proton pump inhibitors") **omeprazole** and lansoprazole, and **antacids** such as calcium carbonate, aluminum hydroxide, and magnesium hydroxide. Also included within this general group are agents for treating infection. . .
DETD . . . drug is calcium carbonate, and which when incorporated into the dosage forms of the present invention becomes a non-systemic, controlled-release **antacid**. The dosage forms are also useful for delivering drugs continuously to the stomach that are only soluble in that portion. . . present invention are useful for the delivery of calcium carbonate or other calcium salts intended to be used as an **antacid** or as a dietary supplement to prevent osteoporosis. Calcium salts are soluble in the stomach but not in the remainder. . .
DETD . . . bismuth subsalicylate), (b) an antibiotic such as tetracycline, amoxicillin, thiamphenicol, or clarithromycin, and (c) a proton pump inhibitor, such as **omeprazole**. A combination of bismuth subsalicylate, thiamphenicol and **omeprazole** is a particularly preferred combination that may be delivered using the dosage forms of the present invention for the eradication. . .
DETD . . . the volume fraction of drug relative to the entire dosage form, or, if the dosage form is a bilayer or **trilayer** tablet, in terms of the volume fraction of drug relative to the erodible layer in which it is contained. The. . .
DETD [0142] The dosage forms of the invention may also be formulated as bilayer tablets, **trilayer** tablets, or shell-and-core tablets, with bilayer and **trilayer** tablets preferred. In any of these embodiments wherein a dosage form is composed of two or more discrete regions each. . . drug may be incorporated into an erosional layer, with no active agent in the swelling layer. As another example, a **trilayer** tablet may be prepared with a two outer layers containing drug, comprised of a polymer that is primarily erodible, with. . .
DETD [0218] X's, solid line: Dissolution test results for **trilayer** tablet,

with outer layers each
DETD [0220] X's, dashed line: Disintegration test results for **trilayer** tablet, with outer layers each
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . said eradicant is selected from the group consisting of bismuth subsalicylate, bismuth citrate, amoxicillin, tetracycline, minocycline, doxycycline, clarithromycin, thiamphenicol, metronidazole, **omeprazole**, ranitidine, cimetidine, famotidine and combinations thereof.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	377.99	378.21

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